The New-York Times.

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INTERESTING FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

ARRIVAL OF THE MORNING STAR.

Important Proclamation of Gen. Banks.

Election for a State Government Under the Amnesty Proclamation.

Proceedings of the Free State Convention.

VERY COLD WEATHER IN THE CITY.

BLOCKADE-RUNNERS AT HAVANA.

The steamship *Morning Star*, Capt. J. M. Cessnaty, from New-Orleans 12th inst., via Havana the 15th inst., arrived at this port last evening. She experienced very heavy weather on the passage.

The *Morning Star* was detained at New-Orleans three days by order of Maj.-Gen. BANKS, in order that he might transmit important dispatches to Washington. She was detained at the mouth of the Mississippi River sixteen hours in consequence of a dense fog. She left the Southwest Pass at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 13th inst., and arrived at Havana on the 15th, and left same day for New-York.

The *Morning Star* left at Havana steamships *Eagle* and *Cuvier*, for New-York next day. The blockade-runner *Isabel* arrived at Havana on the 15th instant. She ran the blockade at Mobile, and had a cargo of 450 bales of cotton, and threw overboard 120 bales off Tortugas in a gale of wind. The blockade-runner *Velocity* (?) also, with a cargo of cotton from the coast of Florida, also arrived at Havana on the 14th inst. She was chased by the United States gunboat *De Soto*. The latter vessel was at Havana when the *Morning Star* left. Several blockade-runners were lying out at Havana.

The *Morning Star* passed in last Mississippi River-bound up, brig *Fanny Foulks*, at Southwest Pass; ships *Annapolis* and *F. C. Duncan*. Outside the bar, United States steam frigate *Colorado* at anchor; also the bark *Warren Gallet*, from Boston, and the brig *Faustina*, from Philadelphia.

The weather in New-Orleans for several days prior to the departure of the *Morning Star* has been exceedingly cold and wet. The ponds in the city were completely with ice for nearly a week. Heavy frosts are reported in the vicinity of the city and on the coast, and it is thought that the orange trees and citron crop had suffered severely, if they are not entirely destroyed. The weather has been colder in Louisiana during the last month than has been known for many years previous.

It was reported at Havana that the steamship *Harriet Lane*, formerly United States gunboat of that name, and been fitted up at Galveston, Texas, for blockade-running purposes, and was expected at Havana shortly with a full cargo of cotton. The propeller *Boston*, captured by rebels under Jim Dunn at Pilot Town, a point on the Mississippi River, six or eight months ago, and taken to Mobile, has been made into a gunboat by adding fifty feet to her length and other wise improved. The rebel agents at Havana were indiscreet enough to admit that she would soon be ready to run the blockade and make an attempt to capture some of the New-Orleans Mail steamships.

Mr. C. H. FARRELL is bearer of dispatches from Maj.-Gen. BANKS to Washington.

We are again indebted to Purser Fuller, of steamship *Morning Star*, for papers.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

Intensely Cold Weather—Northern Winter in the "Sunny South"—The Free State Convention—Highly Important Proceedings—Brig.-Gen. J. J. Reynolds, New Commander of the Defences of New-Orleans—Army Movements.

From our Special Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 9, 1864.

INTENSELY COLD WEATHER.

It now seems to have been for very wise reasons that—according to Northern papers—the brook trout commenced leaving the small creeks for deep holes as early as September, and the knowing muskrats commenced instinctively walling their little hillock homes, preparatory to a savage Winter. I don't know how you are faring in the North; whether or not capricious Nature is showering upon you our oranges, roses and violets; but most assuredly she is presenting us, just now, with your piercing, biting, frosty weather, that would not disgrace the blue-noses of Canada. Only think of us here, in the "Sunny South," where we have not caught a glimpse of sunshine for four or five days, with our window-panes frosted all over with ice, omnibuses rattling through the streets, with an ornamental fringe of icicles three or four inches long, the trees looking for all the world as if made of white sugar, and people slipping along the pavements upon rain which freezes as it falls.

Such a picture as New-Orleans has presented during the past four or five days, many assert that it never presented before; although I find the old stagers have vary from 15 to 50 years in their estimate of the time since the city last had such an commercial visitation of Jack Frost. Certain it is that no Northern person could even have calculated upon the remotest possibility of ever experiencing such severe weather down here; and although the thermometer does not fall so low as in the North, it is impossible to tell how keenly these hyperborean winds can affect even those most accustomed to the wintry blasts of the North.

Seriously speaking, is there any connection between the advent of the Yankees here and this extraordinary change in Southern temperature? In other words, have the Yankees, to show of their zeal—as the Secessionists accuse them of doing—brought their freezing air of New-England along with them? We all know how national characteristics are often noticed to correspond with certain geographical peculiarities, as, for instance, the love of liberty and home invariably found among those inhabiting mountainous regions; and, then, again, the singular resemblance between the whole American people and the sentiment they inhabit—both of them extreme in all things. The land, in its heat and cold, its sunshine and storms, its boundless extent, its huge rivers, mountains rocks, prairies and cataracts; the people in their immeasurable invention, whether it be in good or liberality, honor or love, labor or pleasure, peace or war. Without venturing upon any philosophical speculations, it is, to say the least, a strange coincidence that Jack Frost should have selected for so remarkable a visit the very period when Northern blood here, for the first time, had power to expand in the South; and that people should—many, perhaps, for the first time in their lives—be shaking frost from their feet as they entered the St. Charles Theatre last night, to open resolutions of the minister Convention that legislating to bring Louisiana back as a Free State to the Union. This brings me naturally to

THE FREE-STATE CONVENTION.

The mass meeting of late body which took place on the evening of Friday, Jan. 8, (the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans,) at the St. Charles Theatre, was unquestionably one of the most important ever held in this State, and one whose far-reaching influence will, sooner or later, be felt through the length and breadth of the country. As our local paper will give you full details of it, I need not do more than glance at its character and aims.

The meeting was presided over by that able statesman and clear-headed man, the Hon. D. F. FLANNIGAN, who, in a very short and pertinent speech, explained the objects of the meeting. The gist of the President's remarks was to show that the martial law, rendered necessary by the outbreak of this rebellion, was not the normal condition contemplated by the Government; that in appointing a Military Governor, the President of the United States had only done what was necessary for the time being, but that now it became the people of Louisiana, of their own free will, to take the necessary steps for organizing a form of Government consistent with the future welfare of the State and the spirit of the times in which we live.

The preamble and resolutions will be found calm, temperate and dignified, but withal full of unmistakable determination of purpose. Starting upon the broad basis of that sublime utterance in the Declaration of Independence, "that all men are created equal—that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights—that among them are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," they boldly affirm that this rebellion is but a vast effort to overthrow that principle; assert the triumph of free government; proclaim the existence of Slavery in Louisiana as "a moral, legal and physical impossibility" indorse all the acts and proclamations of the President respecting it, especially that of 8th December, 1863, and call upon the Military Governor of the State, Brig.-Gen. George F. Shepley, to take all necessary steps for having an election at an early day.

Let no one in the North mistake this for the work of a mere factious and impotent minority. The following record of the population represented, and the number of parishes, will go far toward dispelling any such idea:

New-Orleans	168,675	St. John the Baptist	7,400
Jefferson	11,296	Lafourche	14,000
Avoyelles	12,167	Pointe Coupee	16,000
Assumption	15,570	St. Martin	12,670
St. James	11,400	East Baton Rouge	25,000
Terrebonne	15,000	West Baton Rouge	7,312
St. Charles	8,200	De Soto	12,000
Ascension	14,000	Rapides	16,000
Plaquemines	5,194	Sabine	12,000
St. Bernard	7,076	Terrebonne	17,000
Total			403,634

This gives us a total of 403,634, more than half the population and territory of Louisiana, according to the census of 1860—a splendid record so far! Nor let it be imagined that because there are other parishes unrepresented up to the present time, that we are to count them as pertinaciously disloyal, and that they will not gladly indorse all that the others are doing, when the leaven of liberty has had an opportunity of working a little more among them. I speak confidently when I say that there are in St. Landry, Catahoula and other parishes not mentioned above, men as devotedly loyal as are to be found in this city or anywhere in the North.

Take Catahoula, for instance. It was this last-named parish which, at the fatal election three years ago last Wednesday—when New-Orleans proved recreant and sent its Sammases and Adamses to the Convention—sent there that noble old man TALLIFERRO, who, by his firm and undaunted loyalty, rebuked in thunder tones alike the madness of scare and the cowardice of others who combined to ruin Louisiana; aided by the brave RESZER, of this place, who stood faithfully by him and wrote his own honorable and immortal record on the journals of that forever infamous assemblage.

NEW COMMANDER OF THE DEFENCES OF NEW-ORLEANS.

Maj.-Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS has just assumed command of the defenses of New-Orleans, hitherto conducted by that estimable gentleman and gallant officer, Col. B. G. BURGHARDT, since the retirement of Brig.-Gen. EMORY, from ill health.

Gen. REYNOLDS comes to us with brilliant antecedents. He was a graduate of West Point, and, for several years, Professor of Engineering and Natural Sciences at that Military Academy. At the breaking out of the Mexican war he was a Lieutenant of artillery, and attached to the same battery as BRAXTON BRAGG. On the arrival of Gen. TAYLOR's forces on the Rio Grande, Lieut. REYNOLD's was detached from his battery to superintend the construction of Fort Brown and other important works.

At the outbreak of the present war, Gov. MORTON, of Indiana, selected him to organize the troops of that State. He became Colonel of the Tenth Indiana regiment, and soon after was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General. In the Fall of 1861, he distinguished himself by his skill with which he conducted the Cheat Mountain Campaign. Elkwater, where he manœuvered less than 5,000 men in such a manner, on the night of the 12th September, 1861, as to convey the impression to the enemy—numbering 17,000 men under LEE—that he had a heavy force and was receiving reinforcements. He succeeded so well that LEE—notwithstanding his overwhelming superiority—retreated without giving battle.

One the 3d October, of the same year, he fought the battle of Greenbrier, in which the rebels—although nearly superior in numbers—were worsted with considerable loss, and the campaign ended.

We next find Gen. REYNOLDS fighting under ROSECRANS against BRAGG, and at the great battle of Chickamauga he distinguished himself by his bravery. In Saturday's fight he commanded three divisions of Thomas' gallant corps, which saved our army. At one time Gen. REYNOLDS' line was cut in two and the road in his rear seized by the enemy, but a vigorous rally, conducted by himself, forced the enemy to retire, and our troops again advancing, recaptured several pieces of artillery. In Sunday's fighting his services were no less distinguished, and at one time, while rallying a portion of his men, he was surrounded by rebel infantry and barely escaped.

On the relief of ROSECRANS, the four corps being consolidated into two, Gen. REYNOLDS remained on duty as chief adviser of Gen. THOMAS, until ordered by the War Department to this station, where he arrived and entered on his duties on Thursday, the 7th of this month.

ARMY MOVEMENTS.

In this direction appear to partake of the universal temporary lulls; or if anything of consequence is going on, nothing respecting it reaches us. We must not, however, expect that our armies down here are idle because we hear little of them. It is a trick of this Department to strike telling blows when and where least expected by the enemy, and indeed by ourselves. The General is still here, but I understand is shortly going again to take the field.

NEMO.

PROCLAMATION.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 11, 1864.

To the People of Louisiana:

I, in pursuance of authority vested in me by the President of the United States, and upon consultation with many representative men of different interests, being fully assured that more than a majority of the population desire the earliest possible restoration of Louisiana to the Union, I invite the loyal citizens of the State qualified to vote in public affairs, as hereinafter prescribed, to assemble in the election precincts designated by law, or at such places as may hereafter be established, on the 22d day of February, 1864, to cast their votes for the election of State officers herein named, viz.: 1. Governor; 2. Lieutenant-Governor; 3. Secretary of State; 4. Treasurer; 5. Attorney-General; 6. Superintendent of Public Instruction; 7. Auditor of Public Account, who shall when elected, for the time being, and until others are appointed by competent authority, constitute the civil government of the State, under the Constitution and laws of Louisiana, except so much of the said Constitution and laws as recognize, sanction, or relate to slavery, which being inconsistent with the present condition of public affairs, and certainly inapplicable to any state of peace now existing within the Union, must be considered pro tanto, and they are hereby declared to be inoperative and void. This proceeding is not intended to ignore the rights of property existing prior to the rebellion, which I shall protect to the utmost, in the person of loyal citizens for labor exacted by enlistments or other authorized acts of the Government.

II. The rate of allegiance required by the President's Proclamation, with the conditions affixed to the elective franchise in the Constitution of Louisiana, will constitute the qualifications of voters in this election. Officers elected to fill the vacancies in the civil offices on the 4th day of March, 1864.

III. The registration of voters, directed under the direction of the Military Governor and the general Union Associations, not inconsistent with the Proclamation, or other orders of the President, are authorized and approved.

IV. In order that the organic law of the State may be made to conform to the will of the people, and harmonize with the spirit of the age, as well as to maintain and promote the cause of human rights of civil and religious liberty, an election of delegates to a convention for the revision of the Constitution will be held on the first Monday of April, 1864. The basis of representation, the number of delegates and the details of election will be announced in subsequent orders.

V. Arrangements will be made for the early election of members of Congress for the State.

VI. The fundamental law of the State is martial law. It is competent and just for the Government to convention to the people, at the earliest possible moment, so much of military power as may be consistent with the success of military operations; to prepare the way, by prompt and wise measures, for the full restoration of the State to the Union, and its power to the people; to restore their ancient and unsurpassed prosperity; to enlarge the scope of agricultural, and commercial industry, and to extend and confirm the dominion of national liberty. It is not within human power to accomplish these results without some sacrifice of individual prejudices and interests. Problems of State, too complicate for the human mind, have been solved by the national cannon. In great civil convulsions, the agony of strife enters the souls of the innocent as well as the guilty. The Government is subject to the law of necessity, and must consult the condition of things, rather than the requirements of men; and it can be safe in its purposes and its measures when it has the right to decree that objections of personal interest and opinion shall be subordinate to the public good. When the national existence is at stake, and the liberties of the people in peril, inaction is treason.

The methods herein proposed submit the whole question of government directly to the people—first, by the election of executive officers, faithful to the Union, to be followed by a loyal representation in both Houses of Congress—and then by a Convention which will confirm the action of the people, and recognize the principles of freedom in the organic law. This is the wish of the President. The anniversary of WASHINGTON's birth is a fit day for the commencement of so great a work. The fundamental Protestant principle of peace guided by a more just and benignant spirit than that of his successor in office, the President of the United States in the hour of our trial let us hear his admonitions!

Louisiana, in the opening of her history, sealed the integrity of the Union by conferring upon the Government the Valley of the Mississippi. In the war for independence upon the sea, she crowned a glorious struggle against the first maritime Power of the world, by a victory unsurpassed in the annals of war. Let her people now announce to the world the coming restoration of the Union, in which the sages that follow us have a deeper interest than our own, by the organization of a free government, and her fame will be immortal!

N. P. BANKS, M.-G. C.

THE WAR IN WEST VIRGINIA.

The Affairs at Moorefield and Allegheny Junction—Negro Soldiers Enveigled by the Rebel Reserve.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA, NEW-CREEK, VA., Wednesday, Jan. 13, 1864.

CAPTAIN: A soldier of colr. JAMES A. WALKER, Co. E, Second Maryland regiment, captured in the march upon the train at the Moorefield and Allegheny Junction on the 3d inst., by the enemy under Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, escaped, when near Rocky Gap on the 8th inst., and reported to me this morning. He informs me that 12 of the enemy were killed and 20 wounded in the skirmish. He also states that there were present under the command of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, three companies of negro troops, cavalry, armed with carbines. They were not engaged in the attack, but stationed with the reserve. The guards, he reports, openly admitted to the prisoners that they were accompanied by negro soldiers, stating, however, that the North had shown the example.

Faithfully, JAMES A. MULLIGAN, Colonel.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

A Skirmish Near Tazewell—Capture of Gen. Vance.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 19.

The following dispatches have been received at headquarters in this city:

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 17, 1864.

Major-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

On the 14th inst. Gen. VANCE made a raid toward Tazewville, and captured a train of twenty-three wagons. He was promptly pursued by Col. PALMER, who recaptured the wagons and took one ambulance loaded with medicines, 150 saddle horses and 300 stand of arms. VANCE, his Adjutant-General and Inspector-General are among the prisoners captured.

U. S. GRANT, Maj.-Gen.

FROM ST. DOMINGO.

The Capture of Azua—Operations of the Dominicans—Guerrillas—The Spaniards Defeated in two Battles—The Spanish Prospect Unfavorable.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 19.

The Turks Island *Standard*, of the 2d inst., has dates from the City of St. Domingo of Dec. 14 and from Puerto Plata to Dec. 26. The capture of AZUA by the Spaniards, under GAMBARA, is confirmed. But the *Standard* states that, although it has cost two months of fighting and many lives, its possession is of no great importance to the Spaniards.

A train of eighty mules, laden with ammunition for SANTANA's army, was captured Dec. 9 by the Dominicans.

Twelve hundred Spaniards left St. Domingo City on the 9th to capture St. Christobal, but were harassed terribly by the Dominican guerrillas, and on reaching a defile at River Jaina they were driven back helter-skelter to the city, losing some 250 killed and wounded. The Dominicans still hold St. Christobal, thus preventing all land communication with places occupied by the Spaniards.

Some 200 Spaniards, with 300 rifles, 40,000 rounds of cartridges and a field piece, had been captured by the Dominicans at Yabacoa, SANTANA's army supply depot.

The Spaniards are strengthening the fortifications of St. Domingo by two redoubts. SANTANA is near Sangumo, and has lately been reinforced by 1,500 men. But there are more than 700 sick in his camp. He is unable to move his army forward. His position is critical, and it is feared that the Dominicans may inflict a fatal blow on him. Two native regiments have been ordered to be formed in St. Domingo.

A severe battle took place Dec. 20, at Puerto Plata, in which the Spaniards were defeated, with a loss of 150 out of 600. The Dominicans are represented to have fought with great gallantry in this encounter, and captured a cannon.

A rumor that Dominican privateers were cruising near the island is contradicted by the *Standard*.

The *Standard*, in a *résumé* of the situation of affairs, says: "The sooner Spain withdraws from this dishonorable and unprofitable contest the better. The Spaniards are masters only of the ground they stand upon, and the district through which they fight their way one day is occupied by the Dominicans the next. The Spaniards will find that instead of vanquishing the Dominicans, they will acquire only a cemetery."

Movements of Maj.-Gen. Burnside.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 19.

Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE visited the different branches of the Legislature this afternoon. He was accompanied to the Senate by President FILES and Speaker BULLOCK, when that body took a recess of 20 minutes, and the General received the congratulations of the members. He subsequently visited the House, where he was received with much enthusiasm, and was introduced by Speaker BULLOCK to the members.

Five—Five Persons Burned to Death.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Jan. 19.

A shanty in the outskirts of the city was destroyed by fire last night, and five persons burned to death.

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Diplomatic Correspondence Submitted to Congress.

Our Foreign Relations During the Past Year.

British Neutrality and French Intervention Discussed.

Views of Our Government on the Mexican Question.

How the Powers of the World Regard Us.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 19.

The diplomatic correspondence which has been submitted to Congress, is in printed form, and very voluminous. It commences on the tenth of November, 1863, and relates to many interesting subjects. The following points are drawn from a hasty glance at the immense volume:

GREAT BRITAIN.

FOREIGN INTERVENTION.

Minister ADAMS, in a letter to Mr. SEWARD, Nov. 13, 1863, having just returned from a conference with Earl RUSSELL on the subject of the proposed Commission of European Powers for settlement of American affairs, says it was "friendly and satisfactory," and adds: "It is a little remarkable that both in England and France the tendency of public opinion is gradually to fall into the old channel of party divisions. The advocates of strong power side with the rebels, while the more liberal, and popular party befriend the cause of the Government. This is becoming more and more visible as the struggle goes on. Efforts are now making here, with a good prospect of success, for a more effective organization of the Anti-Slavery sentiment by itself."

Secretary SEWARD, in a dispatch to Minister ADAMS, Nov. 30, 1863, says:

"Congress has been together 10 days, I think, a good, practical and patriotic Congress. The President's Message grasps the subject of Slavery earnestly and confidently. It would be unbecoming, even if it were possible, to predict the reception which his bold suggestions of gradual and compensated emancipation will meet. It is something to know—perhaps it is all that can be known now—that the great problem of civil war maintains its importance, and secures the consideration it deserves. While the people hesitate, doubt, and divide, among each new suggestion that is made for the solution of the problem, they no longer shrink from contemplating and studying it. If they come to the work, to be slow in reaching the World ought to be reassured of their success by the reflection that no nation ever attempted history in a similar case. Slow as we are, this great question heretofore has known. Can the Constitution and the Union endure through the trial? There is no danger any social fact disappears in the depths when we compare the military and political conditions of the country now with what they were when Congress came together a year ago. Indeed, we compare the condition of our foreign relations now existing with that which prevailed when Congress assembled a year ago—we are conscious of strength, power and stability, which then it would have seemed presumptuous to expect."

Mr. SEWARD to Minister ADAMS, Dec. 7, 1863, says:

"The President is of the opinion that the dignity of the country and the interests of peace concur in requiring forbearance on the part of the Government from discussing the motives, objects, and legitimate tendency of the late movement of France in regard to our national affairs. I may, perhaps, without departing from this course, inform you that the popular judgment in this country is unanimous in accrediting that proceeding to designs on the part of the Emperor, which are not only hostile, but aggressive. The President does not accept this interpretation, but thinks, on the contrary, that the proceeding was an ill-advised act, founded upon erroneous conceptions of fact, if not upon an impulse of resentment for the conduct of the country, and a mistaken desire to counsel in a case where all foreign counsel creates embarrassment, and must be rejected with firmness. I may add that the determination of Congress and of the people to hold the country in a condition of defence adequate to meet any foreign intervention has been intensified by the appearance of the proposition of M. DAVIES at Liege."

After further discussing the question, the Secretary says in conclusion:

"The whole case may be summed up thus: The United States claim that in this war they are a whole sovereign nation, and entitled to the same consideration that they accord to Great Britain. Great Britain does not treat them as such a sovereign; and from all the evils that disturb their intercourse and endanger their friendship, Great Britain justifies her course and perseveres. The United States do not admit the justification, and so they are obliged to complain and stand on their guard. Those in either country who desire to see the two nations remain in this relation are not well advised friends of either of them."

INTERNATIONAL COURTESY.

Mr. SEWARD to Mr. ADAMS March 21, 1863, says:

"Your attendance at the capital ceremonies of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and the honors which you paid to the occasion at the Legation, are approved. The event is regarded by the British nation as contributing a new guaranty of the stability, prosperity and welfare of the United Kingdom. The people of the United States, well wishers to all nations, and cordially friendly to Great Britain, give their best wishes that that guaranty may prove a substantial and reliable one."

THE ENLISTMENT OF BRITISH SUBJECTS.

Lord RUSSELL, in reply to a letter from Mr. ADAMS, says:

"The Government of the United States must either proceed on the principle of admitting all British subjects to voluntary service in its ships and military bodies, and then it has no reason to complain that the Confederates do the same; or it must appeal to the Foreign Enlistment Act, and in that case it ought not to encourage in its own practice that which it denounces in the case of the Confederates. The United States cannot ask the British Government to act partially and unfairly. If thousands of British subjects are to be found fighting in the ranks of the Federals, on the invitation of the United States authorities, it is no breach of neutrality that some hundreds should be found in the ships and armies of the Confederates, upon a similar invitation on their part."

To the above Mr. ADAMS replies:

"Mr. LORD: I am very happy to understand, by the terms of your Lordship's note of the 1st inst., which I did not doubt must have been the fact, that no intention was entertained on the part of Her Majesty's Government to put obstacles in the way of remonstrance on the part of my Government, against the enlistment by parties within this Kingdom of Her Majesty's subjects, for the purpose and with the intent to carry on war against a nation with which she is at peace. It has seemed to me that such proceedings have been and are carried on in violation of the neutrality declared in the present contest, and to that extent become just subjects of complaint on my part. I am not aware that I have ever carried my representations beyond that point."

Mr. ADAMS to Lord RUSSELL, Aug. 28, 1863, writes:

"I have the honor to communicate to your Lordship, under directions from my Government, a copy of a note addressed to Mr. DAYTON, the Minister of the United States at Paris, by the Secretary of State. I am directed to say that this is done solely out of respect to Her Majesty's Government, and for its information, and not from any belief that it has had any purpose or desire to vary from the policy hitherto marked out for itself in regard to the disputes in the United States. The peculiar circumstances attending the exposition of the views of the Emperor of the French, as made in Parliament during the late session, seem to render it no more than a duty on the part of the Legislature this afternoon. He was accompanied to the Senate by President FILES and Speaker BULLOCK, when that body took a recess of 20 minutes, and the General received the congratulations of the members. He subsequently visited the House, where he was received with much enthusiasm, and was introduced by Speaker BULLOCK to the members.

Five—Five Persons Burned to Death.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Jan. 19.

A shanty in the outskirts of the city was destroyed by fire last night, and five persons burned to death.

the part of the Queen's subjects, the claim has been that Great Britain is a country which is prepared by definite laws, and is not subject to military will. But later, as you are well aware, the Queen's subjects, in the United States, by independent organizations, have taken, with not slight assertion, the place of the constituted authorities. In the United States, as in Britain, a majority of the people have long been accustomed to judges of great legal ability, whose learning and impartiality have given weight and authority to their decisions in every part of the civilized world. But Her Majesty's Government feel confident that the President of the United States will feel concerned that a recent instance should occur of a decision of international law, said to be given by a careful translation of the laws of Her Majesty's realm, which has yielded to the heavy sound of popular prejudice, and pronounced the property of public enemies."

After further remarks on this subject, Lord RUSSELL concludes by saying:

"I have to add that instructions have been issued for preventing the departure of the iron-clads in question from Liverpool, until satisfactory evidence can be given as to their destination; or, at all events, until the inquiries which are now being prosecuted with a view to obtain such evidence, shall have been brought to a conclusion."

In the course of a long reply, Mr. ADAMS says:

"The history of the past two years has proved beyond the possibility of doubt, that the insurgents have steadily and persistently emerged transgressing the limit above laid down. They have built ships in the ports of this Kingdom with the intent to make war on the United States; they have equipped and armed these ships with the aid of British subjects; they have received them when completed into the service of British subjects; and without entering your Lordship's harbors, they have sailed on the high seas, commissioning depredations on the property of the people of the United States under protection of the British flag. In advance of this series of proceedings, I have been steadily engaged in making representations of the danger of the same to your Lordship, the correctness of which has been almost uniformly verified by the result."

DETENTION OF LAIRD'S RAMS.

Mr. SEWARD writes to Mr. ADAMS, Sept. 28, 1863:

"SIR: I take the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 9th of September, together with the correspondence which took place between the Earl RUSSELL and yourself on the occasion of the decision of Her Majesty's Government to prevent the departure of the iron-clad steamships which have been prepared at Liverpool to make war against the United States.

You are already aware of the considerations affecting the safety of our country which make this proceeding eminently gratifying. There are, however, other circumstances which ought not to be overlooked.

This Government has not been forgetful of the agency of disloyal citizens of the United States in inaugurating the hostile enterprise, and in instigating debates in Parliament and in the press, which have tended to embarrass the British Ministry, and aggravate the responsibility which has devolved upon them. The President, therefore, thinks that he apprehends in some degree the firmness and fidelity to just principles which the Cabinet of London has exercised. Nor can he for a moment doubt that a sincere desire to cultivate the friendship of the United States has had its proper influence in the determination at which the Cabinet has arrived. You will, therefore, specially inform Earl RUSSELL that the Government of the United States will hereafter hold itself obliged, with even more care than heretofore, to endeavor to conduct its intercourse with Great Britain in such a manner that the civil war in which we are unhappily engaged shall, when it comes to its end, leave to neither nation any permanent cause for disconcert.

[Seven hundred printed pages are devoted to the correspondence with Great Britain.]

FRANCE.

FRIENDLY RELATIONS.

The correspondence under this head dates as far back as Nov. 26, 1862. Like that with Great Britain, it is exceedingly interesting; but, owing to its length, a few points only can be presented in this condensation.

Minister DAYTON, in a letter to Mr. SEWARD, dated March 26, 1863, informed M. DRouyn de Lhuys in the same interview that you had written to me that I might give no credit to rumors of alienation between Mr. Mercier and our Government, and I mention him, therefore, the kind remarks made by you in the dispatch No. 209, in reference to the relations between France and the United States.

With all this he expressed his gratification, and said that M. Mercier has likewise informed him that the personal relations between you and himself were entirely kind. This explanation was the more necessary from the fact that the European journals have generally adhered upon the alleged coolness existing between you and his correspondence, for the purpose of its very and his correspondence, for the purpose of its very much weaker; they do in no sense by comparing and parading such trifling things. I can only thank you and express more satisfaction.

THE MEXICAN INTERVENTION REGARDED BY FRANCE.

BOSTON

Mr. Sargent (Paris, July 10, 1863) in writing to Mr. Seward, [illegible]

[illegible] to the letting out of the vessels in the British ports to run the blockade, and also protests against the building of Confederate ships, &c., in British waters. On this subject, Mr. SEWARD writes to Mr. ADAMS, Sept. 5, 1863:

"SIR: Your dispatch of Aug. 10 has been submitted to the President. * * * I have been well the most thoughtful consideration of the important questions concerning the importance of an early conference with Great Britain. Your representations respecting the importance of more effective measures for arresting the depredations of the pirates, should seem to suggest that I have recommended them for the earnest consideration of the Secretary of the Navy. At the same time, you will concur with me in stating the difficulties of enforcing, without resort to extreme measures of resistance, the most absolute which is threatened from the ports of Great Britain. The navy authorized that although the operations of the disloyal have been cured to the utmost by offensive preparations and maintaining the blockade, they rather have near, not been successfully have vessels that can be spared from the steps of Charleston, adequate to resist the formidable rams which, virtually, with the consent of the British Government, are within a few weeks to come forth against us from Laird's shipyard. The naval operations which the Lairds are preparing must therefore be expected to enter Portland, Boston, New-York, or, if they prefer, must attempt to break the blockade of Charleston, or ascend the Mississippi to New-Orleans. Can the British Government expect for a moment that such an assault, as it may anticipate, can be made upon us with British bolts, unannounced, unless without resort to measures proper to a state, and making a retaliatory war, inevitable? Whatever view may be taken of the furtherance of the insurrection in Europe, it is deemed clear in this country that the factious spirit which gave it birth is rapidly declining, and the general sentiment of nationality is developing itself every, with an energy never known before. The strength of the power of war has overcome the sense of every, while the temper is highly excited. It behooves the Government, if found supported, there are no limits to its ultimate ability of resistance. It has a Press and a Congress, as free as any of the Powers and, the Parliament of Great Britain. You have only to listen to the political debates in Congress, to be convinced that the United States would enter on a war with foreign powers, now with more unanimity and energetic promptness than at any former period. I write this with the earnestness of conviction and with all the powers which one may feel who believes that a foreign war must be only inferior, in the danger it threatens, to the domestic war, which so many differing from me regard as the very calamity of civil war between their country and the United States is unnecessary, and can have no result but to bring results in disaster to Great Britain. For the interests of both countries and of civilization, I hope we shall fall from their sands that will render peace impossible.

LETTERS OF MARQUE.

In a dispatch of Feb. 10, 1863, Mr. SEWARD informed Mr. ADAMS that, as to the bill conferring upon the President the power of granting letters of marque and reprisal, the Executive Government of the United States, in full of liberty to use it, he (Mr. SEWARD) in the Senate, he had little hesitation in saying to Earl RUSSELL that, if no extreme circumstances occur, there will be entire frankness on the part of the Government in communicating to him upon the subject, or for us to avoid any sudden or hasty measures, or for us to avoid any sudden or hasty measures, in which the interests of British subjects, and indirectly affected, it is shall be found [illegible] the United States.

INTERNATIONAL LAW—VIOLATIONS OF BRITISH [illegible]

In a letter to Lord RUSSELL to Mr. ADAMS, dated Nov. 11, 1863, the former says:

"It has been the aim of Her Government to guide [illegible] a strict neutrality between the two parties. For two years have carried on a civil war of unusual magnitude and loss of life on a large scale. Her Majesty's Government have, for the most part, [illegible] to the unexpected conflict. If they have been [illegible] in the part of the Queen's subjects, the claim has been that Great Britain is a country which is prepared by definite laws, and is not subject to military will. But later, as you are well aware, the Queen's subjects, in the United States, by independent organizations, have taken, with not slight assertion, the place of the constituted authorities. In the United States, as in Britain, a majority of the people have long been accustomed to judges of great legal ability, whose learning and imp

Seward,) says, referring to his interview with M. Drouyn de Lhuys: "I then called his attention to the fact that the journals of our country were now largely commenting upon the position and purposes of the Emperor in reference to the acknowledgment of the independence of the South, and that certain matters in connection with the conversation between the Emperor and Messrs. Roebuck and Lindsay, as reported by them, were calculated to induce a belief that the Emperor wished to acknowledge the South, and was held back by England only. I further stated that it had been reported from most reliable sources that Baron Gros had said the Emperor would make another proposition to England to act with him in acknowledging the South, and if she would not do it he would act alone. That these matters were calculated to create unpleasant feelings in the United States toward the Imperial Government, and, if not true, I thought it desirable for the interest of both countries that they be corrected. I furthermore asked him directly what was the policy of the Emperor in reference to the South. You will observe that in this way I reached the subject matter without saying I had had any formal instructions from my Government to interrogate France on these questions."

The answer of M. Drouyn de Lhuys was in substance as follows:

"He said that the Emperor had at no time made any proposition to England to acknowledge the South. That when Messrs. Roebuck and Lindsay came over they pressed him to do so. They said England was ready to acknowledge the South, and would do so if it were once believed that France would refuse to follow. That if he would but say the word, their proposition for acknowledgment (then pending in the House of Commons) would pass at once. He answered that he had given England no cause to believe that he would not act with her; that the last proposition as to any action in our affairs had been made to him by England and been rejected by her. They then urged that he would make the proposition for acknowledgment to England, which he declined to do. They then asked if they might communicate his views. The answer to this was merely that his views on the subject were no secret, but M. Drouyn de Lhuys says he never dreamed of their attempting to use them, as they afterward did, in the House of Commons. He furthermore told them that he would in no occasion upon any important matter, either on the continent of America, and more especially would he act alone in our affairs. As to the remarks of Baron Gros, he would scarcely permit me to furnish the statement as to what they were. He began shaking his head as I went on, and at the close, promptly said, 'Baron Gros never made such remarks. He had never said anything of the kind, official or unofficial, public or private, as to knowing the views of the Baron on this question.' He disclaimed the sentiment for him in the most positive and explicit manner.

"In answer to my question as to the policy of the Emperor in reference to the South, he said he had none; he waited on events. This you may remember, I long since apprised you was, in my judgment, what he was doing, until events began to [illegible] he might think that he had waited about long enough. After some other remarks and questions by M. Drouyn de Lhuys, as to our recent successes, (the importance of which, especially in the capture of Vicksburg, he seemed fully to appreciate) the conversation closed."

It appears from the documents that M. Drouyn de Lhuys said to M. Mercier, the Minister to the United States, under date of Sept. 15, 1863, substantially verified the above statements, saying in regard to the recognition of the States of the South, the intentions of the Emperor's Government were known to [illegible] that the question was still at the point where [illegible] conversation had left it. "We had not, therefore, recognized the South, and much more, we had never agreed with it any treaty for the cession of Louisiana and Texas." With respect to this, I could repeat to him what I had so often said to him already, that we neither sought, for ourselves or for others, any acquisition in America.

I added, that I trusted that the good sense of the people of the United States would do justice to exaggerations and false suppositions, by the aid of which it was endeavored to mislead public opinion, and that I relied on [illegible] cooperation in trying to [illegible] a more equitable application of our intentions and of the necessities which our policy [illegible]."

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

[illegible] from Mr. Seward to Mr. Dayton, dated [illegible], explains the President's views in regard to the attitude of France respecting the civil [illegible] Mexico [illegible] among other things:

"We wish to avoid anything calculated to irritate France, or to wound that just pride and proper ambition of that spirited nation, and thus to free our claim to her forbearance, in our present political emergency, from any alloy of passion or prejudice. Pursuing this course, the President hoped that the prejudgment of the Emperor against the stability of the Union may the sooner give way to conviction, and [illegible] will modify his course, and bring him back [illegible] to the traditional friendship which [illegible] existing between this country and his own [illegible]. These desires and purposes do not imply either a fear of French hostility or any neglect of a prudent posture of national self-defence.

"The subject upon which I propose to remark [illegible] in the second place, is the relation of France toward Mexico. The United States hold, in regard to Mexico, the same principles that they hold in regard to all other nations. They have neither a right nor a disposition to intervene by force in the internal affairs of Mexico, whether to establish and maintain a republic or even a domestic Government there, or to overthrow an imperial or a foreign one, if Mexico chooses to establish or accept it. The United States have neither the right nor the disposition to intervene by force, on either side in the lamentable war which is going on between France and Mexico. On the contrary, they practice in regard to Mexico, in every phase of that war, the non-intervention which they require all foreign Powers to observe in regard to the United States. But, notwithstanding this self-restraint, this Government knows full well that the inherent normal opinion of Mexico favors a Government there republican in form and domestic in its organization, in preference to any monarchical institutions to be imposed from abroad. This Government knows, also, that this normal opinion of the people of Mexico resulted largely from the influence of popular opinion in this country, and is continually invigorated by it.

"The President believes, moreover, that this popular opinion of the United States is just in itself, and eminently essential to the progress of civilization on the American continent, which civilization it believes, can and will, if left free from European resistance, work harmoniously together with advancing refinement on the other continents. This Government believes that foreign resistance or attempts to control American civilization, must and will fail before the ceaseless and ever increasing activity of material, moral and political forces, which peculiarly belong to the American Continent. Nor do the United States deny that, in their opinion, their own safety and the cheerful destiny to which they aspire, are intimately dependent on the continuance of free Republican institutions throughout America. They have submitted these opinions to the Emperor of France on proper occasions, as worthy of his serious consideration, in determining how he would conduct and close what might prove a successful war in Mexico. Nor is it necessary to practice reserve upon the point, that if France should, upon due consideration, determine to adopt a policy in Mexico adverse to the American opinions and sentiments which I have described, that policy would probably scatter seeds which would be fruitful of jealousies, which might ultimately ripen into collision between France and the United States, and other American Republics. An illustration of this danger has occurred already. Political rumor, which is always mischievous, one day ascribes to France a purpose to seize the Rio Grande and West Texas from the United States; another day rumor advises us to look carefully to our safety on the Mississippi; another day we are warned of coalitions to be formed under French patronage between the Regency established in Mexico and the insurgent cabal at Richmond. The President apprehends none of these things. He does not allow himself to be disturbed by suspicions so unjust to France and so unjustifiable to themselves; but he knows also that such suspicions will be entertained more or less extensively by this country, and magnified in other countries equally unfriendly to France and America; and he knows also that it is out of such suspicions that the fatal web of national animosity is most frequently woven. He believes that the Emperor of France must experience desires as earnest as our own for the preservation of that friendship between the two nations which is so full of guarantees of their common prosperity and safety. Thinking this, the President would be wanting in fidelity to France as well as to our own country, if he did not converse with the Emperor with entire sincerity and friendship upon the attitude which France is to assume in regard to Mexico. The statements made to you, M. Drouyn de Lhuys, concerning the Emperor's intentions, are entirely satisfactory, if we are permitted to assume them as having been authorized to be made by the Emperor, in view of the present condition of affairs in Mexico. It is true, as I have before remarked, that the Emperor's purposes may hereafter change with changing circumstances. We, ourselves, however, are not unobservant of the progress of events at home and abroad; and in no case are we likely to neglect such provision for our own safety, as every sovereign State must be prepared to fall back upon, when nations with which they have lived in friendship, cease to respect their moral and treaty obligations. Your own discretion will be your guide as to how far and in what way the public interests will be promoted by submitting these views to the consideration of M. Drouyn de Lhuys."

Mr. Seward, under date Oct. 23, 1863, replies to a dispatch from Minister Dayton, as follows:

"Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the reception of your dispatch of the 9th inst., which brings me the views expressed by M. Drouyn de Lhuys concerning the situation in Mexico. Various considerations have induced the President to avoid taking any part in the speculative debates bearing on that situation which have been carried on in the various capitals of Europe, as well as those of America. A determination to err on the side of strict neutrality, if we err at all, in a war which is carried on between two nations, with which the United States maintain relations of amity and friendship, was prominent among the considerations to which I have thus referred. The United States, nevertheless, when invited by France or Mexico, cannot omit to express themselves with perfect frankness upon the new incidents as they occur in the progress of that war. M. Drouyn de Lhuys now speaks of an election which is expected to be held in Mexico, and to result in the election of His Imperial Highness, the Prince Maximilian of Austria to be Emperor of Mexico. We learn from other sources that this Prince has declared his willingness to accept the Imperial throne in Mexico on three conditions: 1st. That he shall be called to it by the universal suffrage of the Mexican nation; 2d. That he shall receive indispensable guarantees for the integrity and independence of the proposed empire; 3d. That the head of his family, the Emperor of Austria, shall acquiesce. Referring to these facts, M. Drouyn de Lhuys intimates that an early acknowledgment of the proposed empire by the United States would be convenient to France, relieving her sooner than might be possible under the circumstances, from her troublesome complications with Mexico. Happily, the French Government has not been left uninformed that, in the opinion of the United States, the permanent establishment of a foreign and monarchical government in Mexico will be found neither easy nor desirable. You will inform M. Drouyn de Lhuys that this opinion remains unchanged. On the other hand, the United States cannot anticipate the action of Mexico, nor have they the least purpose or desire to interfere in their proceedings, or control or interfere with their free choice, or disturb them in the enjoyment of whatever institution of government they may, in the exercise of an absolute freedom, establish. It is proper, also, that M. Drouyn de Lhuys should be informed that the United States continue to regard Mexico as the theatre of a war which has not yet ended in the subversion of the Government long existing there, with which the United States remain in the relation of peace and sincere friendship, and that for this reason the United States are not now at liberty to consider the question of recognizing a Government which, in the further chances of war, may come into its place. The United States, consistently with their principles, can do no otherwise than leave the destinies of Mexico in the keeping of her people, and recognize their sovereignty and independence in whatever form they themselves shall choose that this sovereignty and independence shall be manifested."

Mr. Arroyo, signing himself Under Secretary of State and of Foreign Affairs to the Mexican Empire, addressed, July 30, 1863, a communication to Mr. Seward, "to the end that he might be pleased to place within the knowledge of his Government the recent important events which have finally resulted in the organization of an appropriate, strong and durable Government, with the view that the nation might be constituted." He then informed himself what had been done to establish the empire, and the solemn decree [illegible] the result of their labors. "Consequently, the undersigned (Mr. J. M. Arroyo) solicits the moral coöperation of the Governments which are friendly to Mexico, among which he has the satisfaction of enumerating that of the United States of America, which has given so many proofs of its interest in the happiness of Mexico."

The correspondence with France occupies 131 printed pages; and that, like that with Great Britain, contains subjects of interest not included in the above condensation.

RUSSIA.

The information from Russia is represented to be as heretofore.

Mr. Seward, in writing to Chargé d'Affaires Bayard Taylor, says: "She has our friendship in every case, in preference to any other European Power, simply because she always wishes us well, and leaves us to conduct our affairs as we think best."

Mr. Taylor, in writing to Mr. Seward, Jan. 21, 1863, says: "I have just returned from an interview with Prince Gortchakoff. 'Tell Mr. Seward,' said he, 'that the policy of Russia in regard to the United States is fixed, and will not be changed by the course adopted by any other nation. We greatly desire, as you know, the termination of your unfortunate struggle; but we shall not offer our friendly mediation until it is certain of being accepted by both sides—by the Federal Government and by the Southern States. We earnestly hope for the maintenance of the Union, but at the same time we have no hostility to the Southern people, and, for the sake of both sides, we shall gladly proffer our services when they are mutually requested, but not until then.'"

And the Emperor expressed to Minister Clay, in May last, that he bore in memory the friendly expressions formerly used in regard to the United States, and that nothing would be wanting on his part to make permanent the friendly relations of the past.

NETHERLANDS.

The affairs of the Netherlands are communicated by Minister Pike. He says, writing to Mr. Seward: "The question of the recognition of the Confederate States by the leading Powers, is now [illegible] indefinitely postponed. It seems to be, at last, authoritatively proclaimed that, until the United States desist from their attempt to put down the rebellion, the Great States will not recognize the Confederate Government."

Mr. Seward, writing to Mr. Pike, Oct. 10, 1863, says: "There are indications that the world's patience toward the utterly vicious insurrection in this country is beginning to fail. I interpret in this way the report of European opinions you have given to me, concurring as it does, with the statements of others of our representatives abroad."

CHINA.

Minister Burlingame advises the Government of affairs in the "Celestial Kingdom." He says he has established the most friendly relations with the Chinese Government.

Mr. Seward writes to him Sept. 9, 1863: "The policy which you have adopted in the conduct of your difficult and responsible mission is able and wise, and it is also just toward the Chinese Government and people, and liberal toward all other nations. It is an occasion of special felicitation that it meets the concurrence of the enlightened Representatives of Great Britain, Russia and France. One may very reasonably fear that the beneficial policy thus agreed upon would fall into disuse if these Ministers, or any of them, should at any time give place to less intelligent and able statesmen. But this consideration does not deter the President from giving it his entire approval; and he sincerely hopes that a successful trial of it, during the residence of these Ministers in China, will render its continuance afterwards a cardinal fact in the policy of all the maritime Powers."

SPAIN.

Mr. Seward to Chargé d'Affaires Perry, Sept. 3, 1863, says: "The President is pleased with the assurance from the Marquis de Miraflores that the Government of Spain still adheres to its policy of withholding recognition from the insurgents."

After stating that Mr. Perry has not erred in bringing to the knowledge of the Marquis the bearing of the present civil war upon the question of Slavery, at home as well as abroad, Mr. Seward says:

"The Spanish Government can easily determine for itself whether the continued enjoyment of Cuba with Slavery is more likely to be secured by a recognition of the insurgents, which would be an act hostile to the United States, than it will be secured by the policy of cordial friendship toward the United States, which has induced them for sixty years to respect that occupation themselves, and to insist upon its being respected by all other nations.

"The United States Government do not want any more territories—certainly they do not want any more slaveholding territories.

"The United States Government is not a forcible propagandist of emancipation even at home, although it does not hesitate to strike Slavery down when it rises in resistance to the Government. Much less is this Government an armed propagandist of emancipation or any other policy in foreign countries. But it certainly could not, if assailed by any foreign Slaveholding Power, show any greater forbearance towards the Slavery maintained by a foreign army than it shows to domestic Slavery when *employed by the Government against the insurgents.*"

AUSTRIA.

Mr. Seward, in writing to Mr. Motley, Sept. 26, 1863, says: "The United States are not indifferent to the events which are occurring in Mexico. While the Governments of these two countries are not improperly left in any uncertainty about the sentiments of the United States, the reported relations of a member of the Imperial family of Austria to those events, do not seem sufficient to justify this Government in making any representations on that subject to the Government of the Emperor. This candor and fairness toward the United States, warrant the President in believing, as he firmly does, that His Majesty will not suffer his Government to be engaged in any proceeding hostile or injurious to the United States."

The Secretary thanks Mr. Motley for his interesting summary of the recent movements at Frankfort for the reorganization of the States of Germany, and says: "The United States entertain such cordial sentiments toward the States of Germany, severally, as must forbid any proceedings calculated to embarrass the just action of either of them for its own security and advancement. But this feeling ought not to restrain us from saying, that every effort to consolidate all the German States under a federation which would promote the common development and progress of the entire Fatherland would be hailed in this country with profound satisfaction."

PRUSSIA.

The correspondence is brief. Mr. Seward to Minister Judd, Dec. 1, 1862, says: "The President profoundly desires the security and welfare of Prussia, and he therefore earnestly hopes that by wise and just counsels the difficulties which are now threatening the peace of the Kingdom may be averted, without a sacrifice of the liberties of its very enlightened and generous people."

Minister Judd, writing September 3, 1863, to Mr. Seward, says: "The Congress of German Princes at Frankfort has closed its labors. The Austrian scheme has received the sanction of nearly all the Princes, and they have now in a joint letter submitted it to the King of Prussia for his acceptance. It is, however, manifest that it will not be accepted, and that the scheme must fail unless Austria can induce a number of Princes to join in a separate Confederation, a course which, like secession in the United States, would result in war, and hence it will not be ventured upon."

JAPAN.

The documents are voluminous, detailing the troubles, etc., in that Kingdom.

Under date of Sept. 1, 1863, Minister Pruyn is instructed to demand of the Government of the Tycoon a compliance with treaty stipulations—the prompt payment of a sum sufficient to indemnify all the losses which were sustained by himself and other members of the Legation on the occasion of the firing of his official residence; to demand that diligent efforts be made to discover the incendiaries and bring them to condign punishment; to demand proper and adequate guarantees for his safe return to Yeddo, and the permanent reëstablishment of the Legation there without delay; "insist on the full observance of the treaties between the United States and Japan in all the particulars which have not been heretofore waived or postponed by this Government, and demand reasonable indemnity, to be fixed by himself, for the injuries which have been sustained by any American citizens from any acts of violence committed against them by Japanese [illegible]; and he will further demand that diligent efforts be made by the Tycoon's Government to bring the aggressors to justice, and to inflict upon them such punishment as will be calculated to prevent further outrages of the same kind." Mr. Pruyn is authorized to employ the naval force at his command to protect himself, the Legation and others of our countrymen under any circumstances which may occur; and he will inform the Government of the Tycoon that the United States will, as they shall find occasion, send additional forces to maintain the foregoing demands.

Mr. Seward, under date of Oct. 3, 1863, writes to Mr. Pruyn:

"Having been advised by your dispatch of the 8th of August, which came from San Francisco by telegraph, that the Tycoon has returned to Yeddo, and that your relations with his Government are much improved, I deem it inexpedient to restrain your discretion at present by special instructions, but cheerfully wait the development of events which must have occurred since that communication was sent."

ROME.

Among the documents is one dated April 1, 1863, in which Minister Blatchford says to Mr. Seward:

"His Holiness as well as the Cardinal Secretary are decided friends of the Union, and ardently desire that its integrity may be preserved. The latter was strong in his hopes that the North would speedily subdue the rebellion."

ITALY.

Mr. Seward, writing to Minister Marsh, July 23, 1863, says: "The President expects you to express to the Minister of Foreign Affairs the sincere satisfaction of this Government with the answer which was given by him to the proposition of the British Government concerning visits of the insurgent vessels in Italian ports. Their recognition of the insurgents as a belligerent was an unnecessary proceeding on the part of Her Majesty's Government. It has been very injurious to the United States, while it has brought to the British nation itself only trouble, some inconvenience, and required constant efforts to prevent new and more dangerous complications."

Mr. Seward writes, Aug. 22, 1863:

"The assurance of Mr. Cerruti of the continued sympathy of his Government for our cause is very gratifying. Italy cannot know how soon the principle of nationality, which we are maintaining, may become important to herself. We are acting on a fixed policy of consideration by all free Governments liable to be assailed by reactionary movements."

BELGIUM.

In a dispatch from Mr. Seward to Minister Sanford, Sept. 28, 1863, he says:

"I have submitted to the President your dispatch of Sept. 4. The representations you have made to His Majesty, as herein expressed, seem to have been discreet and proper, and the liberal and friendly sentiments he expressed in reply are cordially appreciated. If we do not mistake, the civil war is now become so ruinous to those who began it recklessly and without just cause, as to induce anxious consideration about the probable result. This is not submission, nor is it reconciliation, but it is the first stage on the road to peace. As we advance to meet the problem of reconciliation, many of its difficulties, which at a distance seem so serious as to create divisions among the friends of the Union, may be expected to disappear. Prudence, therefore, requires that we should not prematurely engage in the discussion of them."

TURKEY.

Minister Morris has kept the Government advised in that country. Mr. Seward writes to him Sept. 8, 1863: "The circular which you have addressed to American Consuls in Turkey is approved. The Government receives with lively satisfaction the information you have conveyed of a great domestic reform in the administration of customs in the Empire, and you are authorized to congratulate the Sultan."

DENMARK.

Minister Woods writes to Mr. Seward, April 14, 1863: "Since my last dispatch, I have had the pleasure of reading to and hearing with the Minister of Foreign Affairs (Mr. Hall) the resolutions of the United States Congress on foreign interference. They received his unqualified assent. With these before the world, and an energetic enforcement of the conscription at home, Europe will learn, that we are not under the control of the mob, as she has been taught. It now looks as if by another year we can put down the rebellion by starvation, if in no other way."

EGYPT.

Consul-Gen. Thayer writes to Mr. Seward that a very marked stimulus has been imparted to the production of cotton in Egypt, in consequence of the continued failure of the supply from America.

Mr. Seward says this news is very satisfactory. The President, he says, is gratified with the new evidences which your dispatch brings of the friendly [illegible] to assure him that in all his enterprises for the improvement of his people and important domain, he has the sympathy and best wishes of the Government [illegible] ship of His Highness, the Pacha, and you are authorized [illegible] Government and people of the United States.

MEXICO.

Minister Corwin, it appears from the correspondence, has kept our Government advised of the political and military situation of Mexico.

Under date of August last, Secretary Seward writes to him: "The President is inclined to approve the decision you made in declining the invitation of the Mexican Government to leave with it the ancient Capital and resort to San Luis. What would be the most convenient and favorable position for the location with reference to the protection of American rights in Mexico, is a question that depends much on the contingencies of war, which, though they may be imminent, cannot, at least at this distance from the theatre of conflict, be anticipated. It is not perceived how you could effectually assert those interests at the present moment by representative to the Government at San Luis, which is cut off from all communication with the Legation. While, on the other hand, you will not be expected to address yourself, under the present circumstances, to the new Provisional Government which bears sway at the Capital."

BRAZIL.

Minister Webb has kept the Government fully advised of affairs in Brazil.

In May last he called the attention of the Brazilian Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to a gross breach of neutrality, perpetrated and then being perpetrated on the part of the representatives of His Majesty's Government in the ports of Pernambuco and Bahia. The ports of Brazil, he says, are made harbors of refuge and places of resort and departure for these piratical vessels—the *Alabama*, *Georgia*, and *Florida*—avowedly designed to prey upon the commerce of the United States. He asks the Imperial Government to promptly visit upon the offending Governors the punishment they have so richly merited. He shows the right of the United States to demand the capture of the pirate *Alabama* by Brazil, if possible, as a duty due alike to itself, to the United States, to humanity, and to civilization.

To this the Marquis D'Abrantes positively declares the Government of his Majesty is firmly resolved to maintain, and to cause to be respected, the neutrality in the terms in which it was declared it assumed it; and what is important declares that it is not disposed to allow this neutrality to be violated in any way by those interested in the contest, still less by the delegates of the Government itself.

Secretary Seward, in a letter to Mr. Webb, says: "The painful impressions which these transactions have made were alleviated by the extraordinary diligence exercised on your part in bringing the transaction home to the knowledge of the Emperor's Government, and by the prompt, just and friendly proceedings which that Government has adopted.

"I forbear from raising the question whether indemnities will be due to the United States for the losses and injuries inflicted upon their citizens, until we shall have received more authentic information of the circumstances which attended the transaction."

CHILI.

The correspondence shows much friendliness between Chili and the United States.

Minister Nelson, in a letter to Secretary Seward, [illegible] January last, narrating a conversation with the Chilian Foreign Secretary, says: "I availed myself of the occasion to assure the Minister of the satisfaction with which my Government had been made aware of the generous sympathy and confidence expressed by Chili in the success of our arms in the present struggle, and reiterated the assurance that the United States never for one moment admitted the possibility of the severance of the Union, or the destruction of the best and wisest Government in the world by the hand of faction."

NEWS FROM JAPAN.

The Status of Foreigners—Request by the Government that They should Remove from Kanagawa—Refusal on the Part of the Foreigners—Falling Off of Trade—Rebellious Acts of One of the Princes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Kanagawa, Japan, Sunday, Nov. 1, 1863.

In my last letter I gave you the particulars of the assassination of the French officer, but a mile or so outside the town. His funeral took place the next day, attended by several bands of music and the sea and land forces, with a large concourse of the citizens. The Governor and his staff paid several visits to the French Minister, expressing his regrets each time that any such thing had occurred, and promised the utmost vigilance and efforts of the police to bring the offenders to justice. There seemed to be much fear and apprehension on the part of the Japanese authorities as to what the French Minister and Admiral might do. Our little community of foreigners were all anxious also to know what course would be pursued by them; but, we understand, no steps are to be taken in the matter till it can be referred to the home Government. It may be remembered by some of your readers that last Summer, when the money demands of the English were complied with by the Japanese Government, a demand accompanied it from the spiritual Emperor, to the effect that all foreigners should leave the country in thirty days, to which the representatives of the several treaty powers jointly replied that no such proposition would be listened to for a moment, but in the meantime it would be referred to their respective home Governments.

In any other country all must own that such a demand would be nothing less than a declaration of war. But Japan has hardly yet been admitted into the family of nations, and is not held so strictly accountable, *at once*, for her conduct in her intercourse with civilized countries. She is probably looked upon by the nations of the West as just in that condition of one who is neither a boy nor a man, and "has a great deal to learn."

Since the above-named demand was made, the American Minister, at least, has two or three times written to the Japanese Government on the subject of an early withdrawal of it, advising them, unofficially it may be said, to do so, and not force the Treaty Powers to demand it of them. No very satisfactory answers, however, were received, nor was the subject fairly taken up for serious reconsideration till Monday, the 26th inst. On Sunday, the 25th, Mr. Pruyn and the Dutch Acting Chargé d'Affaires were requested by the "Gorogio" (a body of men corresponding in some respects in the Japanese Government to the House of Lords in the English,) to give them an audience at the Castle in Yeddo, as they had some important communications to make. Accordingly they set out by water the next morning for the capital, and, on arriving, were immediately escorted to the audience hall. The interview began, after the usual ceremonies, by the speakers announcing that *the edict requiring foreigners to leave the country in thirty days* (given, by the way, over three months ago,) *was revoked*.

A pause here ensued of some length, when he went on to say: "But we wish all foreigners to go to Nagasaki and Hakodadi, (which are at the two extremities of the Japanese Empire,) only abandoning Kanagawa, when they would guarantee trade should go on as before and all the treaty stipulations complied with." He stated at the same time that the opening of the country to trade was only an experiment, and that they were satisfied, after the experience they had had of it for near five years, it would do for Japan. If their request was not complied with there would certainly be civil war in the country.

The question being asked them if they had not the power to put down the threatened rebellion on any other conditions, they answered they were sorry to say they had not. It was then asked why the English, French and other foreign representatives had not also been called to Yeddo to hear so important a communication. They said they made it known first to the American and Dutch representatives because they were the first who came to the country, but that they intended to request an audience with the others in a day or two for the same purpose. Mr. Pruyn then remarked that he thought it in rather bad taste for them to ask him to come to Yeddo in order to tell him and his countrymen to clear out. Whereupon they declared no offence was meant, but in order that he should receive such an important communication in the presence of all the Government officers, it was necessary for him to come there. At the same time, they requested him not to name the subject of the interview to his colleagues, the other Ministers, for fear they might not come when requested to do so. He declined, however, to keep it a secret, and told them frankly he intended, immediately on his return to Kanagawa, to give them the full benefit of his experience, intimating that had he known what they wished to communicate, he would not have been there himself.

The Ambassadors were then named as having been appointed by the Government to make the necessary arrangements for the abandonment of Kanagawa, as if nothing further was to be done. Mr. Pruyn told them he could not listen to any such proposals, and that the only thing he could do was to refer the matter to Washington. *They* could not see why this was necessary, and wished to know if he could not decide the matter at once,—a strange combination of simplicity and duplicity, diplomacy and presumption. We cannot think they really believe for a moment that there is any possibility of their request being complied with. On the 29th, all the Representatives of the Treaty Powers received a like communication requesting their presence in Yeddo, but being informed as to the subject of the interview, they refused not only to go, but, we understand, refused to listen to any propositions or proposals whatever having reference to the abandonment of any of the *ports now open to trade*.

Failing in this manner of getting rid of foreign intercourse, we doubt not they will try to starve us out, *i.e.*, by placing restrictions on the production of tea, and especially silk, by preventing their being brought to market. This probably will be the greatest and most effectual way of getting out of the dilemma, provided foreigners, who have had already a taste of the trade developed with the country within the last four and a half years, quietly submit to it. The trade of Kanagawa alone for this year would amount to $10,000,000, if not interfered with. The exports of silk alone would amount to 30,000 bales, which is greater than it was in China after the country had been opened twenty years.

Should the Government not put restrictions on trade itself directly, it is not at all certain that those hostile to foreign intercourse would effect the same end in another way, viz.: by intimidating the producers of the staple articles of exports, and the dealers in them. In fact, if rightly informed, this system has already been commenced—and several of the larger dealers in silk have shut up their establishments here, and gone so far, even, as to tear down their buildings and remove them to Yeddo. The great falling off of the quantity of silk brought into market also indicates that some powerful influence must be brought to bear on the merchants, [illegible] sacrifice the profits arising from such an extended and lucrative business. In fact, not half the business is done here now that there was last year at this time. The city Governor of Yeddo has, we understand, again told all the old men, women and children, that if afraid, they might go into the country, but this time they do not see the reason for a general skedaddle—such as was gotten up last Spring. The Japanese Government seems to feel no little fear of the consequences that may follow such warlike declarations as those contained in their late communications to the Minister. Notwithstanding, they take the risk, hoping thereby to quiet, it may be, the war party for a little, by a show of trying to get rid of us, and thus gain time. The Government, as we said before, put our leaving on the ground of a threatened revolution, and, in fact, the revolution has already broken out. There are secessionists in this land of the rising sun, as well as in Dixie. The Prince of Chosiu (with whom the United States steamer *Wyoming* had a brush last Summer,) has taken by force one or two of the Government steamers, flying the Japan flag, as they were passing through the straits he commands, on their way to Nagasaki. He gave as a reason for this act of piracy and rebellion his having lost those ships by foreigners, (referring to those destroyed by the *Wyoming*,) and that the Government, as he thought, sustain it, because it alone was responsible for their being here at all. The Government gave it is making strong efforts, by the aid of some of the other Princes, to punish the offender, and, as he has declared himself hostile not only to foreigners, but to his own Government, it is hoped he may soon be set right again.

A. SHI-YA.

THE CASE OF THE EXPRESS.

Hobson Chooses to Testify in Preference to Being Committed for Contempt—Testimony as to Circulation.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS AT CHAMBERS—BEFORE JUDGE CARDOZA.

Stephen T. Clark vs. James Brooks and Erastus Brooks.—Judge Cardoza rendered his decision in the matter of examining Hobson as a witness in the above case. His Honor reviewed the law with care and, in conclusion, said: "I would make an order that the witness attend forthwith and be examined, and that in case he refuses so to do on being served with a copy of this order, or in case he refuses to answer any proper questions, an attachment issue."

Upon the service of this order Mr. Hobson concluded to answer the question of plaintiff's counsel, and Mr. Cram proceeded to examine him as follows:

Q.—What is your occupation?
A.—I am a clerk in the office of the *Express*; I sell the tickets for the paper, or sell the papers. Persons order so many papers, I receive the cash and give checks or tokens.
Q.—What is the daily circulation of the *Express* now?
A.—I cannot tell what it is exactly; it fluctuates according to the excitement.
Q.—What has been the average daily circulation for a week past.
Mr. McKeon objected to the question, and asked if that was the main question in the case.
Mr. Cram.—No sir. I want to show that our property is depreciating in the hands of the Receiver, and I do not consider that you have a right to object.
Mr. Cram said they wished to show that the *Express* was going to ruin owing to the course pursued by these defendants.
The Court decided that this was entirely an *ex parte* matter, and that counsel for the defendants had no right to object to any questions.
Mr. Hobson answered: I have not made an average. I could not give the exact number; something in the neighborhood of 10,000, being a very quiet week and no excitement.
Q.—How many tokens did you print yesterday?
A.—I don't remember how many.
Q.—Have you not known how many?
A.—I took down the number last night, but do not remember now how many.
Q.—State to the best of your recollection.
A.—I cannot recollect at all.
Q.—Has the circulation been less than 9,000 on some day last month?
A.—No, sir, I don't think it has been less than 9,000.
Q.—State the lowest number of tokens you have printed any day within a month past?
A.—I don't say; I think about 40.
Q.—Explain what a token is?
A.—240 sheets.
Q.—Have you not within a month made and shown a full statement of the circulation from July to October, inclusive, showing a falling off in circulation of 3,000 during this period in 1863, as compared with the same period in 1862?
A.—I positively say that I have not made a statement within a month; I may have stated in common conversation that papers were falling off everywhere; I do not remember having spoken of a falling off of 3,000 copies.
Q.—What was the circulation in 1861?
A.—I have no recollection; I will give it; I have it in the books.
Q.—Have not you printed early in 1861 as many as 25,000 papers a day?
A.—I can't say.
Q.—Were you not in the habit of printing 20,000 or 25,000 copies daily in 1861?
A.—I cannot answer that question, it is so long ago.
Q.—What was the average circulation in the early part of 1862?
A.—I have not made an average.
Q.—Did any one in the office have a better opportunity of knowing than you?
A.—No one.
Q.—Give your best recollection as to January, 1863.
A.—I don't know, but I think about 15,000.
Q.—May it not have been higher?
A.—I can't say.
Q.—How much daily circulation in June, 1863?
A.—It was considerably more than any other month.
Question repeated.
A.—I can't tell.
Q.—Was the circulation in the following months as large as it was in June, 1863?
A.—I think not.
Q.—When did it begin to decrease?
A.—I can't tell.
Q.—What is the present circulation of the *Weekly Express*?
A.—It is not now under my charge, but I believe it is increasing considerably.
Q.—How long have you been in the *Express* Office?
A.—About eight years.
Q.—State as nearly as you can the average daily circulation in December last.
A.—I do not know; I cannot tell within a thousand or more.
Question repeated.
A.—To the best of my knowledge, about 10,000 or 12,000.
Q.—What was the average in November?
A.—I can't say; I have no recollection.
Q.—Did it exceed 9,000 in December last?
A.—Yes, I think so.
Q.—Did it exceed 10,000.
A.—I think it would average more than that. I am not positive.
Q.—Are books kept, in which the daily circulation is entered?
A.—Yes.
Q.—Do you make a daily report of the circulation?
A.—I do.
Q.—How many did you report yesterday?
A.—I did not report yesterday. Saturday was the last day.
Q.—What was the number in Saturday's report of Friday's daily paper?
A.—I can't say.
Mr. Cram appealed to the Court against such answers to these questions, claiming that it was extremely improbable that the witness could not remember.
The Court declined to interfere, and after a few more questions the examination of this witness was concluded.

A Card from the Superintendent of Construction of the Kin Kiang.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is with some surprise that I notice the communication in your paper signed by Mr. E. N. Dickerson. In that communication he assumes that the very great speed of the steamer *Kin Kiang* (and I believe her to be the *fastest* boat of her length yet built) *is due to drawings made by him for the engine of such boat.* As the superintendent of construction for the owners of the *Kin Kiang*, I beg to state that Mr. Dickerson never made a drawing of any kind for the engine of the *Kin Kiang*. The speed of the boat is due to one happy accommodation of the various improvements in the engine department and model of her hull, and I give Mr. Dickerson full credit for his agency in the introduction of the Sickles cut-off which has been used by me, but the merit of speed does not attach to that introduction; it bears its proportion with other improvements, and Mr. D. must not take the share of merit which belongs to others. As well might each man who has contributed an adopted improvement in steam engines, claim that each new success is entirely the result of his action and not due, as I have said above, to the proper introduction and accommodation of everything that tends toward the perfection of an engine's working. Let Messrs. Secor & Braine and others have due credit for the *Kin Kiang*. She is their work, carried out under my directions and supervision.

JOHN BAIRD.

New-York, Jan. 19, 1864.

Speed of Naval Steamers.

A CARD FROM COMMANDER CRAVEN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the TIMES of this morning, I observe a letter from Mr. Dickerson, in which it is assumed that the war steamers of the United States Navy are deficient in speed. Mr. Dickerson is not correctly informed in this matter; there are many steamers belonging to the Navy, which can steam eleven and twelve knots per hour with ease. The *Tuscarora*, recently commanded by me, would steam eleven knots with sixty revolutions, and could keep up that rate as long as I wished. I never had occasion to try her maximum speed, but the Engineer believed she could make seventy-five revolutions. The *Kearsarge* could make thirteen knots, and so with a number of other ships of same class, which could be mentioned if necessary. I may add that in a race with a Spanish squadron of nine vessels, both side-wheel and screw, the *Tuscarora* beat all but the side-wheel frigate *Isabella II.*

Respectfully, T. AUGUSTUS CRAVEN,
Com. U. S. N., Commanding U. S. S. [illegible]

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 661, 679, 182, 160, [illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 3242, [illegible] *Part II.*—Nos. 3102, 3160, [illegible]

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 209, [illegible] *Part II.*—[illegible]

The Controversy Hammer vs. [illegible]—The Value of a Brewing Secret.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Jones.

Adolph Hammer vs. Charles Barnes, impleaded with Marck and others.—This case, which was recently decided by Justice Moncrief, on the demurrer, in favor of the plaintiff, was called for trial yesterday on the question of the measure of damages due Hammer from the defendants. The plaintiff is the celebrated Harlem brewer, and the action is brought to recover damages for the improper disclosure of certain valuable secrets in the art of brewing. The defendants are brewers in Albany, and they purchased from the plaintiff the secret, known in this country to Hammer alone, of brewing ale that would keep in hot weather without souring, and using in the manufacture 25 per cent of malt and hops. For this secret, to discover and perfect which Mr. Hammer had spent a great deal of time and money, defendants paid a large sum, and gave bonds not to impart it to any other parties than those to whom it was absolutely necessary to give it in order to carry on their business. Plaintiff alleges that the defendants broke their agreement with him, and imparted the knowledge of the process to other parties, whereby plaintiff has been damaged to the amount of $25,000. He obtained an injunction against the defendants, restricting them from imparting the secret to any others, and the question of what amount of damages he is entitled to now comes up. The case has excited considerable interest, owing to the heavy amount involved and the decision of the interesting question that a secret which cannot be patented can yet be of such value to the owner that he can recover damages from parties to whom he has imparted it for a valuable consideration upon pledge of secrecy.

A motion to postpone the case was heard by the Court on account of the serious illness of Mr. Hammer. The defendants having come down from Albany with their witnesses, opposed it, but the Court adjourned the trial until the next term.

D. McMahon for plaintiff; J. Townsend, Jr., for defendants.

Action for False Imprisonment Against a Policeman.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Alker and a Jury.

John O'Neil vs. Christian F. Glass.—Action to recover damages against the defendant, who is a member of the Metropolitan Police, for the illegal arrest and imprisonment of the plaintiff on the 9th day of August last. The plaintiff called upon defendant to take care of a man who was, of a Sunday evening, lying intoxicated upon the sidewalk near the plaintiff's house, in East Twenty-eighth-street, which defendant refused to do; whereupon the plaintiff made complaint at the Station-house in Thirty-fifth-street; but being treated with more indignity, if possible, by those in charge at the Station-house than by the Policeman, he told them he knew the way to Headquarters, and then went home; and as he chanced to be on the street shortly after, and near his own house, without a warrant, without a charge and without even an explanation, he was arrested by the defendant and taken to the Station-house and locked up till the next morning, when he was taken to Jefferson Market and discharged by the Magistrate without even an open charge having been made against him by the defendant or any one else. Justice Alker charged the jury that if they found from the evidence that the intoxicated man was lying on the sidewalk, that it was the plaintiff's right, it was his duty, especially on a Sunday evening, to notify the Police of the fact, that he might be taken care of, and calling on the defendant, who was on duty near by, if he refused to attend to the intoxicated man, it was the plaintiff's duty to report him; and if on plaintiff's return from the Station-house he did or said nothing in the presence of the officer, which was or tended to a breach of the peace, then the defendant had no right to make the arrest, and the jury should find a verdict for the plaintiff; and in finding for the plaintiff they should award such damages as would hereafter learn policemen to do their duty.

Jury found for the plaintiff damages $125.

E. H. Hussey for plaintiff; Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

The Lenox Fire Insurance Company vs. Schenck; Brown vs. Herbert; Manhattan Building Association vs. Jessup; Mechanics and Traders' Fire Insurance Company vs. Bryant; Williams vs. Fiske; Rowland vs. Hague.—Judgments ordered.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Jan. 19, 1864.

94,000 U.S. 6s, '81 Cou.	106¾	100 Erie R. Pr.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	50 Harlem R.	[illegible]
1,000 do.	[illegible]	200 do.	[illegible]
2,000 Ill. War Loan	100	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,000 Ill. Can. 6s, '70	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Tenn. St. 6s, '90	[illegible]	Harlem Pr.	[illegible]
15,000 Mo. State 6s	[illegible]	Reading R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	b10. 117
2,000 Ohio & Miss. R. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,000 Erie 1st M. Bs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	110	400 Mich. Cen. R.	[illegible]
2,000 Mich. So. S. F. B.	100	[illegible]	[illegible]
10,000 Ill. Cen. R. B.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] C. & N. W. 1st M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Tol. & W. 2d M.	[illegible]	M. S. & N. I. R.	[illegible]
[illegible] P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] N. Y. C. Sub. bds.	101	Ill. Cen. R.	[illegible]
10 Bank of Commerce	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
30 Ocean Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
20 Am. Exc. Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15 do.	107½	[illegible]	[illegible]
20 Bank of the Repub.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10 Hanover Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
30 Imp. & Traders' Bk.	110	Ill. C. Can. R. Sc.	[illegible]
30 Corn Ex. Bank	110	Cleve. & Pitts.	[illegible]
67,500 Am. Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
150 Canton Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100 Del. & H. Co. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
300 Central Coal Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
250 Cumb. Coal Pref.	[illegible]	Gal. & Chi. R.	[illegible]
200 Quick. M. Co.	[illegible]	Cleve. & Tol. R.	[illegible]
50 Penn. Coal Co.	175	[illegible]	[illegible]
600 Bucks Co. L. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100 Mar. Min. Co.	[illegible]	Chi. & R. I. R.	[illegible]
70 Quartz H. G. F. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
600 Copake Iron Mines	[illegible]	Mil. & Pr. Du C. R.	[illegible]
[illegible] Wyom. V. Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100 Pacific M. S. S. Co.	[illegible]	Mil. & P. Du C. 1st Pr.	[illegible]
150 N. Y. Cen. R.	[illegible]	Tol. & Wab. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	P., Ft. W. & C.	[illegible]
[illegible] Erie R.	[illegible]	Chic. & N. W. R.	[illegible]
[illegible] Hud. R. R.	[illegible]	Chic. & Alton Prf.	[illegible]
1500 Hud. R. R. Sc.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible] U. S. 6s, '81 Cou.	[illegible]	Reading R.	[illegible]
[illegible] American Gold	[illegible]	M. S. & N. I. R.	[illegible]
300 Cum. Coal Pref.	[illegible]	Ill. Cen. R. S.	[illegible]
50 Pac. M. S. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	[illegible]	Cleve. & P. R.	[illegible]
[illegible] Erie R.	[illegible]	Gal. & Chi. R.	[illegible]
[illegible] Erie Pref.	[illegible]	Cleve. & Tol. R.	[illegible]
[illegible] Harlem R. Prf.	[illegible]	Chic. & R. I.	[illegible]
[illegible] Hud. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Harlem R.	[illegible]	M. & P. Du C.	[illegible]
[illegible] Mich. Cen. R.	[illegible]	P., Ft. W. & C.	[illegible]

PUBLIC BOARD.

[illegible] New-York Cen.	[illegible]	M. S. & N. I. R.	[illegible]
[illegible] Erie R.	[illegible]	Cleve. & [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible stock sales tables]

TUESDAY, Jan. 19—P. M.

The Brokers on the Stock Exchange, who are the largest borrowers at present, found a fair supply of Money to-day, at 7 per cent., but not equal, in all cases, to their wants, owing to the constantly increasing speculation on the railway list. Where resort is had to the double negotiation of borrowing the new Legal-Tender 5 per cents, with accrued interest, the cost of Money is made from 10 to 12 per cent. As remarked yesterday, this difference is not regarded in the speculative movement of the Street which goes up or down 1@2, and not unfrequently 3@5 per cent. per day. This movement appeared to take a fresh impetus to-day, led by Illinois Central Scrip, which rapidly advanced *eight per cent.* on the first sales after the dividend marked off yesterday afternoon, that is, from 124 to 132 ex-dividend, equal to 136 against 133 last week with the dividend on. The sales at the extreme advance of the Second Board this afternoon were 1,000 shares, and after the breaking up of the Board, we heard of further sales at 133@133½ per cent. In other descriptions on the Railway list, there was a very strong sympathy with this particular Stock; the strongest in Cleveland and Pittsburgh, Michigan Central and Erie. The last named, which was heavily realized on yesterday morning at 109@109½ ex-dividend, and subsequently fell off to 107½ ₩ cent., took a new start and went up at the Second Board to 109½ for the opening. Hudson and New-York Central were also higher, and some of the light Western shares, such as Northwest, Prairie du Chien and Mississippi and Missouri, were quite buoyant. In Harlem, also, a large business was done, with violent fluctuations since yesterday morning, 101 down to 98, and up to 99@99½ ₩ cent. The Government Securities, and Border State Stocks, were steady. The Miscellaneous shares quiet, except Pacific Mail, which went up to 226@227 ₩ cent.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made in comparison with Monday night. The speculation in Gold closed about the same as yesterday. The recent advance is supported more by the *short* sales which were put out while the rise was going on, than by the export demand. These sales have made the cash deliveries difficult for a day or two. The inquiry for Gold to pay Customs continue good. The market for Gold left off 155½@¾. Exchange for the Boston steamer, 172¼ ₩ cent. The Railway list generally closed firm:

[illegible]

The demand for the Popular Loan at the Treasury direct, to-day, was $809,450. The deposits on the same account from the Loan Agents were $504,083—together, $1,313,533. The scarcity of ordinary Legal-Tender to pay in for the Loan is still felt by the Loan Agents and the Banks from which the deposits for this object are drawn. Some heavy subscriptions have been made directly at the Treasury office, and paid for in the new 5 ₩ cent. Legal-Tender, at their face value, waiving the usual abatement of an eighth ₩ cent. usually allowed by the Government and the Loan Agent to considerable takers. The Sub-Treasurer also continues to find difficulty in getting a sufficient supply of small Legal-Tender to send to the Army Paymasters, &c. This could probably be remedied by the Department—and ought to be by the next periodical payment to the army—by cancelling a round sum of the $500s and $1,000s, and printing and preparing for circulation a corresponding amount of *fives and tens*. New-England Currency is now taken at ¼ ₩ cent. discount, in place of one-tenth, by the Metropolitan Bank. The cause of the change is the scarcity of New-York funds in Boston. The Brokers are now buying New-England Money at ¼@⅓ discount, the same as New-York Country Notes not redeemable in the City.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares. The Marine Bank declares a half yearly Dividend of 5 ₩ cent. for Feb. 1:

Merchants'	106	Am. Exchange	105
America	125	Chatham	95
City	140	Bk. of the Republic	102
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	Hanover	98
Seventh Ward	125	Irving	93
State of New-York	105	Continental	100
Commerce	101	St. Nicholas	101
Mech's' B'king Ass'n	96	Marine	150
Broadway	170	New-York County	130
Ocean	97	Imp. & Traders'	109

The following bids were made for the Railway Mortgages. The Fourth and Fifth Bonds of the Erie advanced with the price of the common Stock into which they are convertible for ten years from their date:

[illegible]

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer U. S., New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $2,790,772 15; including for Customs, $301,000; Payments, $3,311,804 47; Balance, $30,177,630 65.

Messrs. A. H. MULLER, F. H. WILKINS & Co. will hold their regular auction sale of Stocks, Bonds, &c., to-morrow, (Wednesday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. See auction column.

The week's exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods (exclusive of specie) from this port have been to the value of $2,871,565, against $3,121,000 same week last year, and $3,301,594 the corresponding week of 1862.

The last weekly statement of the Philadelphia Banks presents the following aggregate, as compared with those of the previous week:

	Jan. 11.	Jan. 18.	
Capital Stock	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dec. [illegible]
Loans	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dec. [illegible]
Specie	4,160,[illegible]	4,160,[illegible]	Dec. 110
Due from other Banks	[illegible]	[illegible]	Inc. [illegible]
Due to other Banks	[illegible]	[illegible]	Inc. [illegible]
Deposits	[illegible]	[illegible]	Inc. [illegible]
Circulation	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dec. [illegible]
U. States legal tender and demand Notes	[illegible]	[illegible]	Inc. [illegible]

The earnings of the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad Company for the months of November and December, 1862 and 1863, were as follows:

	1862.	1863.
November	$120,100 27	$163,747 82
December	130,610 02	140,070 47
Total	$254,782 29	$293,727 29
Increase		38,044 00
For the year 1863		$1,181,863 18
For the year 1862		1,041,000 00
Increase, (over 10 ₩ cent.)		$140,800 79

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 19, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 33 bbls. Ashes, 4,254 bbls. Flour, 300 bbls. and 903 bags Corn Meal, 1,250 bushels Corn, 375 bushels Rye, 397 bushels Barley, 4,780 bushels Oats, 2,703 bushels Malt, 4,089 pkgs. Provisions, and 533 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 30 bbls., including Pots at $9 50@$9 62½, and Pearls at $9 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Continues in moderate request at former rates. Java at 40c.@41c. Ceylon 34c.; Rio, 32½c.@34½c.; Laguayra, 33½c.@35c.; Maracaibo, 32½@35c.; St. Domingo, 30c.@31c., ₩ lb. Stock, to-day, 32,855 pkgs., including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON, 21,457 bags Rio, 1,800 bags and 4,300 mats Java, 1,800 bags Ceylon, 1,750 Maracaibo, 390 Laguayra, 200 St. Domingo, and 1,490 bags of other kinds.

CHEMICALS—Are in more demand and generally quoted higher.

COTTON—Is in good request at buoyant rates, Middling 80c.@84c. ₩ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 2,300 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in more demand for shipment, home use, and on speculation, at a further partial advance of 5c.@10c. ₩ bbl. Sales since our last, 19,800 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $6 60@$6 80; poor to choice extra State, at $7 00@$7 50, chiefly at $7 10@$7 15; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 50@$7 75, chiefly at $7 60@$7 65, and inferior do. at $7 00@$7 45 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$6 60	@$6 80
Extra State	7 00	@ 7 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 15	@ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	7 50	@ 7 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 80	@ 9 25
Extra Genesee	7 50	@ 9 25
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	7 65	@11 50

Southern Flour has been in fair demand at buoyant rates; sales since our last, 1,050 bbls., at $7 70@$8 20 for poor to good superfine; $8 25@$10 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is advancing; sales, 1,450 bbls. extra at $7 [illegible], the latter an extreme rate, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues in moderate demand and is firm, at $5 50@$6 60 ₩ bbl.; sales 250 bbls. Corn Meal is in demand at $5 50@$5 75 for Jersey, $6 30 for Brandywine, $6 60 for Marsh's Caloric ₩ bbl. Total sales, 200 bbls. Buckwheat Flour, $3 [illegible]@$3 75, the latter an extreme, ₩ 100 lbs.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Are in request at 30c.@30½c. and 14c.@14½c., respectively.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in more request, chiefly for export, to-day, at an advance of 1c.@2c. ₩ bushel. Sales, since our last, 226,000 bushels, including White Western on private terms; Amber Western, at $1 58@$1 62, the latter an extreme rate for very choice delivered; Red Western, at $1 53@$1 57, chiefly at $1 54@$1 56; Red do. old, at $1 58@$1 60; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay, at $1 56@$1 61, in store and delivered; Milwaukee Club, at $1 [illegible]@$1 [illegible]; Chicago Spring, at $1 [illegible]@$1 57 in store and delivered, ₩ bush. Corn has been in limited demand at drooping prices. Sales, since our last, 33,000 bushels, at $1 25@$1 25½, chiefly at $1 25, for Mixed Western, in store and afloat, and $1 [illegible]@$1 26 for New Yellow and White Jersey ₩ bushel. Rye continues scarce and quiet, at $1 26@$1 35 for poor to very choice Western and Northern, ₩ bushel. Oats are in moderate request and steady. We quote Canada at 90c.@93c.; Western at 92c.@93c.; State at 90c.@93c.; the latter an extreme; Prince Edward's Island at 90c.; Jersey at 85c.@88c. ₩ bushel. Barley continues in limited demand, at $1 30@$1 50, as to samples, ₩ bushel. Barley Malt at $1 55@$1 65 ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale continues in fair request, at $1 25@$1 50 in large and small lots, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New are in good demand, at from 25c.@33c., according to quality, ₩ lb.

HEMP.—The principal inquiry has been for Manila at 13c. ₩ lb.; sales 2,800 bales. American is held very firmly, but is inactive. Messrs. SLATER & VIRDEN, of St. Louis, speak of the new crop, thus: "The highest estimate we have seen of our own crop in order varies from 30,000 to 35,000 bales. The usual average annual yield has been from 80,000 to 100,000 bales. The receipts from Jan. 1, 1863, to date, (Jan. 7, 1864,) foot up only 55,000 bales against 80,000 bales for the same period in 1862. The stock at present warehoused in this city is stated at from 20,000 to 30,000 bales, five-eighths of which is held in speculative investment; one quarter for farmer's accounts, but not in the market at present, and the remaining one-eighth by factors to be disposed of at discretion. The quality of the present crop of Hemp, so far as we know, is good, and the weather has been all that could be desired for rotting; but it is thought it will be unsuited for shipment in the present rough state beyond this city is pretty generally conceded. Much of it will be left standing in the fields for want of the requisite labor for preparation for market. The greater portion of the crop will be dressed in this city."

OIL CAKE AND MEAL—Are in request at $47@$52, and $2 40 respectively.

OILS—Have been in moderate request at, in some instances, firmer rates. We quote: Crude Whale, $1 08@$1 12; Crude Sperm, $1 60@$1 65; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 20@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm at $1 85@$1 95; Linseed at $1 46@$1 50; No. 1 Lard at $1 05@$1 10½; City Red at 80c.@85c.; Olive at $1 90@$2 ₩ gallon; and $6 87½@$6 25 and $4 62½@$4 75 for pints and quarts; Crude Petroleum at 32c.@33c.; Refined do. at 55c.@57½c. free, and 47c.@49c. in bond ₩ gallon. Receipts of Petroleum 915 bbls. The week's business in Petroleum, Messrs. TUBBS & GRAVES notice thus: "The discussion of the proposed increase to the tax has continued to exert an unsettling influence, but with light receipts and a good home demand, together with a rapid advance in Foreign Exchange, the market closes buoyantly for Refined. Crude is scarcely so firm, and is less sought after; but Refined is in active demand at 47c.@48c. for Light Straw, and 48½c.@49c. for White. Our Petroleum correspondent, under date of Titusville, Jan. 15, reports:

"Oil is coming in quite fast, and the platforms are rapidly filling up. Crude at the wells to-day, $4; on platforms here, $6 50. Refined, in bond, 38c. The daily yield of Oil on the Creek now will hardly reach 4,000 bbls. The roads have been good, and hauling is down to $1 25 ₩ bbl.; but to-day there is an appearance of a thaw."

The following are the receipts at, and the exports from, New-York, of Petroleum, for the week and since Jan. 1:

	For the Week.	Since Jan. 1.
Receipts of Petroleum	5,577	16,220
Exports of Petroleum	2,694	12,915

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET—Week ending Jan. 18. Sperm—The market for Sperm, although firm, is not very active. The transactions since our last include sales of two parcels—one of 1,000 bbls. and one of 380 bbls.—all at 155c. ₩ gallon, for manufacturing. WHALE—The same may be said of the market for Whale as that of Sperm. The sales for the week embrace 500 bbls., at 110c. ₩ gallon, and 1,000 bbls. at a price not transpired.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Jan. 18, 1864	2,250	250	
Same time last year	50		6,500

Whalemen's Shipping List.

PRINTING CLOTHS.—The sales in Providence last week were 167,000 pieces, of which 35,000 pieces were to be manufactured. During the week low counts advanced ¼c. ₩ yard. The following, according to the *Journal*, were the sales for the week: 1,000 pieces, 56x60, 15½c.; 6,000 do., 56x60, 15¼c.; 6,500 do., 56x60, 15½c.; 3,500 do., 56x60, 16c.; 5,000 do., 60x64, 16¼c.; 2,000 do., 60x64, 16½c.; 40,000 do., 64x64, 17c.; 21,000 do., 64x64, 17¼c.; 30,000 do., 64x64, 17c., early in the week; 35,000 do., 64x64, 17½c.; 36,000 do., 64x64, 17½c.; 5,000 do., 64x64, 17¾c., heavy, per yard.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less demand and heavy, to-day; sales since our last, 2,650 bbls., at $22 for New Mess here; $23@$23 50 for do., deliverable in April and June; $20@$20 12½, chiefly $20, for Mess, last season's packing here; $19@19 25 for two year old Mess; $22@$25 for Old and New Clear Mess; $18@$20 50 for Thin Mess; $19 50@$22 for Western and City Prime Mess; $16 50@$17 for Sour Mess; $15 50@$17 for Old and New Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in good request, at 10½c.@13c. for Hams, and 7½c.@9c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb.; sales, 1,000 pkgs., part for future delivery. Bacon has been in fair demand, at 10½c.@12c., according to quality, ₩ lb.; sales 600 boxes, for immediate and future delivery. Dressed Hogs continue in fair request, at 9¾c.@10¼c., the latter for choice City, ₩ lb. Lard is unaltered; sales 1,650 tcs. and bbls. at 13c.@14c., the latter an extreme rate, for very choice New City, ₩ lb. Beef continues in good request and firm; sales 720 bbls., at $14 75@$16 for Extra Mess, and $10 [illegible] for plain Mess ₩ bbl. Prime Mess, $26 50@$30 50; India Mess, $30@$36 ₩ tierce; sales 270 tierces. Beef Hams, [illegible] bbl.; sales, 350 bbls. Butter is in good demand, firmly, at the [illegible] for poor to choice Western, and 17c.@33c. for common to choice State. Cheese continues in good request, at 13c.@16c. ₩ lb.

RICE—A moderate demand prevails for East India, chiefly at former quotations ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in moderate request at full rates. Sales since our last, 375 hhds., including New-Orleans at 12½c.@14½c., and Cuba at 12c.@13¼c., also 170 boxes Havana, part at 12c.@13½c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars are quiet at 13½c.@17¼c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 235,000 lbs., at 11½c.@12c., and 150 pkgs. Grease at 11c.@11½c. ₩ lb. The week's business in Tallow, Messrs. KNAPP & SONS noticed thus: "During the past week the market for all grades has been firm, with a wholesome export demand. On Wednesday the demand was brisk at 12½c., and some large lots were sold for shipment at 12½c., although that was an extreme price for that day. On Thursday the market was still firm, with a very good demand, and 12½c. was freely offered for strictly prime in hogsheads and barrels, but very few lots were offered on the market at the current rate. On Friday and Saturday holders were demanding 12¾c. for straight lots, in hogsheads and barrels of prime quality and in shipping order, which price was obtained for quite large lots on the spot and to arrive within a week and ten days. To-day and yesterday the prices were very firm for all grades, with an upward tendency. The arrivals of Western and Eastern are very light, and the stock of each is light, which two facts tend to keep the market stiff and buoyant. In City Rendered there is not much doing, most of the shippers are buying Eastern and Western to fill their orders. In Grease there is but little doing, as soap makers are not buying, on account of the comparative low price of soap, and what little is selling is for shipment at low figures, viz: 10c.@10½c. for good light Grease in bbls., in shipping order. At the close of the market to-day prices were stiff, and holders did not force sales even at the advances, and 12¾c.@12⅞c. was freely offered for Prime in hhds. and bbls., but few lots were sold, as most holders were holding for higher rates. We quote as the ruling rates: 12¾c.@12⅞c., and extra choice would likely bring 13c. Prices this day 1858, 10c.; 1859, 10½c.; 1860, 10⅜c.; 1861, 10c.; 1862, 9¼c.; 1863, 11⅞c."

TEAS—Are in fair demand, and held with much firmness.

TIN—Is in better request at advanced prices, including Straits at 47½c. ₩ lb.

TOBACCO—Owing to the uncertainty of the tax question, transactions are nearly suspended. Sales 104 hhds. Kentucky, at 14½c.@17½c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been made, since our last, of 2,600 bbls., at 90c.@96c., chiefly at 92c.@94c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—A fair business has been reported to-day, and rates have been very firm. For Liverpool, the engagements included 2,500 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 3d.@1s. 6d.; 55,000 bushels Wheat, at 4½d.@5½d.; 200 bbls. Pork, at 2s.; 350 tcs. Beef, on private terms; 1,750 boxes Bacon, Butter and Cheese, at 17s. 6d.@17s. 6d. by sailing vessel, and 30s.@35s. by steamer; 50 hhds. Tallow, at 11s. 6d. For London, 45,000 bushels Wheat, at 6d.@7d.; 3,100 pkgs. Bacon, Butter and Cheese, at 20s.@22s. 6d. For Bristol, 100 boxes Bacon, at 20s. For Glasgow, 7,000 bushels Wheat, at 7d. For Havre, 630 bbls. refined Petroleum, at 7s. 3d. For Antwerp, 40 casks Ashes and 1,600 boxes Extract of Logwood, at 22s. 6d.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Sidon	Jan. 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Jan. 20	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Jan. 23	New-York	Southampton.
City of London	Jan. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Columbia	Jan. 26	Boston	Liverpool.
Scotia	Jan. 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Etna	Jan. 30	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	Feb. 3	Boston	Liverpool.
Kedar	Feb. 3	Boston	Liverpool.
Germania	Feb. 6	New-York	Southampton.
Hibernia	Feb. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Australasian	Feb. 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Feb. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Bavaria	Feb. 20	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	Mar. 5	New-York	Southampton.
Borussia	Mar. 19	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Teutonia	Dec. 30	Southampton	New-York.
Etna	Jan. 6	Liverpool	New-York.
Damascus	Jan. 7	Liverpool	Portland.
City of Limerick	Jan. 9	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Jan. 9	Liverpool	Boston.
Germania	Jan. 13	Southampton	New-York.
Kedar	Jan. 13	Liverpool	New-York.
City of New-York	Jan. 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Columbia	Jan. 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Australasian	Jan. 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Jan. 23	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	Jan. 27	Southampton	New-York.
China	Jan. 30	Liverpool	New-York.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Feb. [illegible]	Southampton	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

[illegible]	Feb. [illegible]	New-York	New-Orleans.
[illegible]	[illegible]	New-York	New-Orleans.
[illegible]	[illegible]	New-York	New-Orleans.
[illegible]	Mar. [illegible]	New-York	New-Orleans.
[illegible]	April 1	New-York	New-Orleans.

For California, &c.

Illinois	Feb. 3	New-York	Nicaragua.

For Havana and New-Orleans.

The mails by the *Havana* close Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at [illegible] A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at [illegible] A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) [illegible] A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at [illegible] A. M. 11:30 and 4:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—*selecting the same according to description*, viz.:

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for $1, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but correspond in sizes to Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

THE SAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen, and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen.

These are Well-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridosmin Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens, *although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.*

MORTON'S WARRANTED PENS.

The name "A. Morton," "Number," and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accident.

The Numbers indicate size only; No. 1 being the smallest, No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest, and No. 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk.

Long and Medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Numbers 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality.

The Long and Short Nibs are fine pointed; the Medium Nibs are Broad, Coarse Business points. The engravings are fac-similies of the sizes and styles.

GOLD PENS, WITHOUT CASES.

For $0 75 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 25 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $2 25 a No. 6 Pen; $2 75 a No. 7 Pen; $3 25 a No. 8 Pen; $4 a No. 9 Pen; $5 a No. 10 Pen—all 1st quality.

THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For $1 50 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $3 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $3 50 a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.

GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS.

For $2 00 a No. 4 Pen; for $2 25 a No. 5 Pen; for $2 75 a No. 6 Pen; for $3 50 a No. 7 Pen.
For $4 00 a No. 8 Pen; for $5 a No. 9 Pen; and for $6, a No. 10 Pen.

The "1st Quality" are pointed with the very best Iridosmin Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which skill and the closest scrutiny can detect.

The "2d Quality" are superior to any Pens made by him previous to the year 1860.

The "3d Quality" he intends shall equal in respect to Durability, Elasticity and Good Writing Qualities (the only true considerations) any Gold Pens made elsewhere.

In regard to the Cheap Gold Pens, he begs leave to say that, previous to operating his New and Patented Machines, he could not have made as Good Writing and Durable Pens, for the price, had the Gold been furnished gratuitously.

Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Name" or the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens wanted, and be particular to describe the kind they prefer—whether stiff or limber, coarse or fine.

All remittances sent by mail in registered letters are at my risk; and to all who send twenty cents (charge for registering,) in addition to the price of goods ordered, I will guarantee their safe delivery.

Parties sending Gold or Silver will be allowed the full premium on the day received.

TO CLUBS.—A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on sums of $12, of 15 per cent. on $24, and of 20 per cent on $40, if sent to one address at one time.

Address, A. MORTON,
No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

SHOW-CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILVER-plated metal, and all kinds of cases to order. HOFFMAN & FERER, No. 132 Chatham-st.

DRY GOODS.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
IRISH LINENS, SHEETINGS,
DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS,
NAPKINS, TOWELINGS,
BRILLIANTS, JACONETS,
CAMBRICS,
PLAIN AND CHECKED MUSLINS,
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, COUNTERPANES,
COTTON SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS, &c., &c.
Will be offered during the present week, at popular prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR
SQUARE AND LONG SHAWLS.
The newest and choicest designs, from the last December auction sales in London,
JUST RECEIVED.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will continue to offer
GREAT BARGAINS
in
PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS SILKS,
SATINS, MOIRE ANTIQUES,
RICH LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
FURS, DRESS GOODS, &c.,
to close their present retail stock.
Broadway and Tenth-st.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.
Mrs. Elger has the largest and cheapest assortment in the City, and is receiving weekly from Paris fresh goods manufactured expressly for her up-town trade.
N. B.—Skirts made to order. Misses waists, pads, steels, lacings, rubbers, edgings and trimmings for under-garments. Ladies, Misses and Children's vests, drawers and pantalets. Skirts of the newest shapes and best quality only 25 cents. The cheapest lot of plain and hemstitched handkerchiefs in the City.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of RAYNOLDS, DEVOE & PRATT, expires this day by limitation.
CHAS. T. RAYNOLDS.
FRED. W. DEVOE.
CHARLES PRATT.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1863.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of RAYNOLDS, PRATT & CO., and will continue the business of importing and manufacturing Paints, Oils, &c., as heretofore, at Nos. 106 and 108 Fulton-st.
The books and accounts of the late firm of RAYNOLDS, DEVOE & PRATT are at our office for settlement.
CHAS. T. RAYNOLDS.
CHAS. PRATT.
F. R. HIDDEN.
LEONARD RICHARDSON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

THE FIRM OF J. B. HERRICK & SON is this day dissolved by the death of Mr. J. B. HERRICK.
The undersigned, as surviving partner, will close the outstanding affairs of the firm, and continue the business on his own account at No. 10 South-st.
JACOB HOBART HERRICK.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1864.

BOOTH & TUTTLE HAVE ADMITTED to their firm GEO. T. HALL and JOHN T. FULTZ, and will continue the Dry Goods jobbing business, at No. 306 Broadway, under the name of
BOOTH, TUTTLE & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1864.

GOODMAN & JESUP HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED with them JOHN H. KENNADAY. They will continue the practice of a general law business at their offices, No. 116 Broadway, under the firm name of
GOODMAN, JESUP & KENNADAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

No. 66 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.
JOHN CAMPBELL IS THIS DAY ADMITTED a member of our firm.
FEARING & DALTON.

MR. IRVING GRINNELL RETIRES from our firm this day.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.
December 31, 1863.

MR. TALLMADGE NORWOOD IS THIS day admitted as a member of our firm.
C. G. NORWOOD & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1864.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.
MR. JOHN CROSBY BROWN IS THIS day admitted a partner in our several firms.
[illegible]

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

CORNELL & WATSON,
NO. 126 WOOSTER-ST.,
Manufacture every description of
IRON WORK
FOR BUILDING PURPOSES,
IRON RAILINGS, BALCONIES,
VERANDAHS, SHUTTERS, DOORS,
BANK VAULTS, SKYLIGHTS,
FLOORLIGHTS, SASHES,
WINDOW GUARDS, &c.

DENTISTRY.

A GREAT DISCOVERY.
ANÆSTHETIC NITROUS OXIDE.
Teeth positively extracted without pain, by Dr. HOYT, Inventor and sole manufacturer of ANÆSTHETIC NITROUS OXIDE, (not Laughing Gas,) but a strictly anæsthetic agent, entirely free from unpleasant effects, and perfectly harmless, causing a quiet sleep, with pleasing sensations and perfect insensibility to pain, during which I extract teeth without the knowledge of the patient. Teeth filled, and artificial teeth of every description inserted. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Dr. HOYT, Dentist, No. 609 Broadway, near 20th-st.

COLTON
DENTAL ASSOCIATION.
There is nothing more certain than that *pure* Nitrous Oxide is the *best* anæsthetic known, and that it is perfectly harmless. Of course we advise parties to come to "headquarters," at No. 22 Bond-st. G. Q. COLTON, JOHN ALLEN & SON.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $3; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

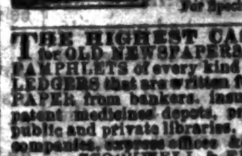
DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 5th av., New-York.
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES—Mondays and Thursdays or Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Children at 4, Gentlemen at 8 P. M.
BROOKLYN CLASSES—Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M. for children; at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.
At 10 A. M. on Saturdays for children and young ladies.

CLASSES FORMING AT J. H. SEARING'S
PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 282 4th-av., near 22d-st. Private lessons daily.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GREAT SAVING IN FUEL AND LABOR.
The Patentee of the Fuel-saving Gas Stove is now on exhibition at French's Hotel, opposite the City Hall Park, in Chatham-st. He invites the public in general to call and see them; he will have stoves on exhibition to heat chambers and parlors; also, for heating flat-irons, for roasting, baking, &c.; also, for heating soddering pots for the use of tinsmiths.
By which he will be able to satisfy the public that the above stoves will be a saving of 40 to 60 per cent. of fuel; all trouble for making fire and creating dust, ashes and smoke will be avoided. The stoves are to be seen for inspection from the 19th to the 22d, in the afternoon of each day, from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M., during which time he will do the baking and roasting of all kinds of meats. Patent right for sale and agents appointed.
BOHLER & CRESSMAN,
No. 114 North 3d-st.,
Philadelphia.



WEDDING CARDS.
French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane-st. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID for OLD NEWSPAPERS of every description, old PAMPHLETS of every kind, old BLANK BOOKS and LEDGERS that are written full, and all kinds of WASTE PAPER from bankers, insurance companies, brokers, patent medicine depots, printing offices, bookbinders, public and private libraries, hotels, steamboats, railroad companies, express offices, &c.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 5, first floor, over Park Bank.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR the recovery of a RUSSET HAT-BOX and contents—lost in December—marked on the end J. H. S. Apply at southwest cor. 16th-st. and Broadway, to A. F. JONES.

FOUND—ON FRIDAY NIGHT, JAN. 8, ON HARlem-lane, a BUFFALO ROBE. Inquire of W. H. POWELL, No. 14 Willett-st., after 7½ P. M.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

APARTMENTS WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN of very quiet habits wishes to find, in a pleasant and central part of the City, a handsome sitting-room and bedroom, etc. etc., no board required. Must be in a highly respectable house. Address GILBERT, Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED woman, a situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business; makes good desserts, and all kinds of pastry. Best of City reference; no objection to the City or country. Apply at No. 133 [illegible]-av., near [illegible]-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COMPETENT cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A TIDY GIRL with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; or, thorough laundress and chambermaid; an excellent baker; wages $8. City or country. Call or address No. 137 East 31st-st.

A COOK OR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—A respectable and well recommended young woman desires a situation in City or country; is a good cook and baker; no objection to help in washing and ironing; would do general work. Apply at 378 6th-av.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as good cook, washer and ironer; good City reference given. Call for a few days at No. 440 6th-av., corner of 27th-st.

A WASHER, &c.—CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted by two English Protestant girls; one an excellent washer and ironer; is a good baker; the other as chambermaid and waitress; understands fine washing. Call at No. 378 7th-av., between 33d and 34th-sts., top floor; good reference.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as first-class laundress in a private family, either in the City or country; has unexceptionable reference from former employers. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av., late Beekman & Bedell, of No. 149 Grand-st.

A DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class dressmaker, the work of a few families, by the day. First-class City reference. All kinds of family sewing taken in and done on machine. Apply at No. 135 3d-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the fancy store.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist in the washing and ironing, in a small private family. No objection to a respectable boarding house. Call at No. 340 East 18th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 251 [illegible]-av., between 30th and 31st-sts., second floor.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress or nurse; good reference. Call at No. 1,302 Broadway, between 33th and 34th-sts.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT young woman, a situation as seamstress; has no objection to do chamberwork, or take care of children; has unexceptionable City reference. Call at No. 120 West 24th-st.

A WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A TIDY girl who lived in a gentleman's family in Ireland, a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or general housemaid; washes and irons well; wages $6. Call at No. 101 East 22d-st.

A NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A GERMAN Protestant young woman desires a situation in the above capacity; has the best of references from last employer. Call at No. 212 6th-av.

A NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A HIGHLY recommended girl, a situation as nurse, or chambermaid and waitress, in a small family. Call at No. 57 West 16th-st.

MALES.

TO EDITORS, PUBLISHERS, OR MEMBERS OF THE GREAT BODIES OF THE REPUBLIC.—A gentleman of extensive literary and linguistic knowledge and independent means wishes for useful employment of his time, [illegible] consideration, provided his [illegible] can be studied to some extent. As editor or literary manager of a first-class newspaper or magazine, or in the selection, valuation and critic of literary productions, his services would be found invaluable. Address FIZ, Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED AS gardener on the 10th of February next, by a married middle-aged German, without incumbrance, who thoroughly understands his business, laying out grounds, the cultivation of flowers, greenhouses, fruits, ornamental trees and vegetables. Call for a week at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., second floor, front room.

A GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a man thoroughly conversant with all branches of the profession; is fully experienced in laying out new grounds. Any one requiring the services of a first-class man will address J. T., J. BRIDGEMAN'S, No. 876 Broadway.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman in the country, by a Protestant; understands his business, and well recommended; is willing and obliging. Address M., Box No. 213 Times Office.

A COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE SINGLE man wishes a situation as coachman in a private family. Can furnish the best of reference from his late employer. Address E. C., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

A COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED AS coachman by a respectable man; [illegible] years' City reference and experience. Apply to the harness store corner of 26th-st. and Broadway.

A COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED by a competent and reliable man; [illegible] years' first-class City reference. Address T. D., No. 138 8th-av.

A CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS GENeral clerk, in a [illegible] or clerk for a hotel, by an experienced young man, who can give good reference. Address HENRY, care of the Mercantile Agency, No. 298 Broadway.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—A COMPETENT BOOKkeeper, of active and exemplary habits, and worthy of trust, desires a situation in a mercantile or other house. Call on MEEKER & NORTHRUP, Importers, 4 Dey-st.

A CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS general clerk or light porter, or to drive a horse and wagon, by an active and experienced young man, who can give good reference. Address INDUSTRY, care of the Mercantile Agency, No. 298 Broadway.

A PORTER, &c.—ANY PARTY WISHING A smart, honest and industrious American, as porter, or to fill any position where a good man's services are required, will address GEO. TAYLOR, care of Messrs. H. Abbott & Son, No. 150 Greenwich-st., New-York.

A PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS porter, by a young man of steady habits; will be found willing and obliging, and comes highly recommended. Address J. L., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family; has the best of City reference. Address C. C., care of G. Mackrlein, tailor, No. 134 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

ALL WHO ARE IN WANT OF COMPETENT MALE HELP, such as coachmen, clerks, waiters, porters, bar-tenders, private servants, small boys, farm hands, gardeners, &c., can be immediately suited at Employment House, No. 198 11th-st., corner 4th-av. Also female help.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, SITUATIONS by a respectable man and wife, without family, the man as practical gardener or coachman; understands the care of greenhouse and grapery; the raising of all kinds of vegetables and stock. The woman is a good plain cook, waitress or laundress. Both understand their business perfectly. Best of reference. Address A. B., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, for 3 days.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A SALESMAN, TO TAKE CHARGE of our retail linen department. A thorough knowledge of linen goods generally, and good references as to capability will be required.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, IN A FIRST-CLASS dry goods jobbing house, a salesman, having thorough knowledge of white goods, and one that can influence Western trade. Address Box No. 2,348 Post-office, stating salary expected, and giving references.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TRAVELING salesman familiar with the gentlemen's furnishing trade; must give undoubted references. Address THE LOCKWOOD MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 225 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

A LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a lady's maid and seamstress: a Protestant, who understands hair-dressing and dressmaking; and is willing to assist with children. Apply at No. 299 5th-av., before 10 A. M., or in the evening.

A LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a first-class lady's maid and seamstress: must be thoroughly competent and have good references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av., late Beekman & Bedell, of No. 149 Grand-st.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR FIRST CLASS RETAIL dry goods salesmen. Apply before 10 A. M. and after 3 P. M., to PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

A FORGER.—WANTED, A GOOD FORGER AT horse-smith work and general jobbing. Apply to B. F. MILLER, No. 43 Gouverneur-st.

SILVERSMITHS WANTED—GOOD WORKmen. Apply immediately at No. 3 Maiden-lane.
GORHAM & CO.

A JOB COMPOSITOR WANTED—TO A competent hand a steady situation is offered. Apply at No. 124 Pearl-st.

12 BOOK COMPOSITORS AND A STEREOTYPE FINISHER wanted by SMITH & McDUGAL, No. 84 Beekman-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SUGAR BOILER to go to the Pacific coast. Address Box No. 2,821 New-York Post-office, with reference.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

ACCOUNT BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A full supply constantly on hand and made to order. Business men are invited to call at the old stand.
HOWE & FERRY, No. 76 Bowery.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and BLANK-BOOK DEALERS, 93 Fulton-st. Orders [illegible].

CAST IRON PIPES.—A QUANTITY OF NEW [illegible] water and gas pipes, 18 feet long, 20 inches diameter, and of 11 feet length [illegible], branches of all sizes, will be sold at considerable reduction from the manufacturers' prices. Apply to C. ZOLLIKOFFER, [illegible].

INSURANCE.

ARCTIC
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO. 29 WALL-ST.
CASH CAPITAL, ALL PAID IN,
$500,000.
ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1864, EXCLUSIVE OF LIABILITIES,
$585,658 92.
CONSISTING of (First Lien) BONDS AND MORTGAGES, UNITED STATES BONDS, LOANS ON CALL (secured by pledge of United States Bonds and New-York City Bank Stocks,) CASH IN BANK, &c., &c.
THIS COMPANY CONTINUES TO INSURE against LOSS or damage BY FIRE, AND THE RISKS OF INLAND NAVIGATION AND TRANSPORTATION, at rates as low as the nature of the risk, and the real security of the Company under the insured will permit.
AGENTS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN THE UNITED STATES.
ALL LOSSES LIBERALLY ADJUSTED AND PROMPTLY PAID.
J. MILTON SMITH, President.
VINCENT TILYOU, Secretary.
JOSEPH W. WILDEY, Assistant Secretary.

COMMONWEALTH
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
HAS REMOVED TO
No. 161 BROADWAY,
ONE DOOR ABOVE LIBERTY-ST.
JOSEPH HOXIE, President.
GEORGE T. HAWS, Sec'y.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
FIRST-CLASS BANK AND INSURANCE STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.
THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom No. 111 Broadway, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. H. WILKINS & CO. Sale by order of the Administrator of D. M. Haviemeyer, deceased.
Catalogues at the office, No. 5½ Pine-st.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.
OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1864.
This Company will hold their Twelfth Regular Monthly Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of January, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the Company, No. 26 William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer, TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL, embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of February next.
The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.
Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance, in like funds, on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of fifty cents per ton within the ten days above specified. Interest at seven per cent. per annum will be charged [illegible] on the balance [illegible] until paid; and twenty-five cents per ton, to cover the expense of trimming the coal, both to be paid on delivery of order.
The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of Coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered directly from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the docks. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of Ocean Steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed. JOHN BRISBIN, President.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF IMPROVED PROPERTY ON FRONT, PINE, DEPEYSTER, WALKER AND LAIGHT STS., BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF JOSEPH GIRARD, DECEASED.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. H. WILKINS & CO. will sell at Auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 21, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
FRONT-ST.—The four-story brick store and lot No. [illegible] Front-st., near Old-slip; lot [illegible]. The four-story brick store and lot No. 323 Front-st., between Wall and Pine sts.; lot about [illegible] feet. Also, the four-story brick stores and lot, Nos. 132 and 134 Front-st., on the southwest corner of Pine-st.; lot about [illegible] feet. Also, the four-story brick stores and lot Nos. 136 and 138 Front-st., on the southwest corner of Depeyster-st., [illegible] inches.
PINE-ST.—The three-story brick buildings and lots [illegible] and [illegible] Pine-st., next to the corner of Front-st. [illegible].
DEPEYSTER-ST.—The three-story brick stores and lots Nos. [illegible] Depeyster-st., about 76 feet each of [illegible]. Lots about 20 feet front by 48.5 deep.
WALKER-ST.—The two-story brick front house and lot No. 24 Walker-st., near Church-st., 25x100.
LAIGHT-ST.—The three-story brick house and lot, No. [illegible] Laight-st., [illegible] feet east of Hudson-st., and opposite St. John's Park, with a right to the use of St. John's Park directly opposite. Lot 22.8x105. Also, the two-story and attic brick houses and lots, Nos. 51, 53 and 55 Laight-st., commencing about 119 feet west of Hudson-st., and adjoining the corner of Collister-st. Lots 25x100 each.
Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent.
Maps at the office, No. 5½ Pine-st.

HOMER WILBUR, Auctioneer.
TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON SOUTH AND BROAD STS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, [illegible], at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) N. Y., by order of the Trustees of the New-York Corn Exchange.
SOUTH-ST.—The very valuable lot of ground, with the three-story brick building thereon, known as No. 15 South-st., northwest corner of Broad-st., being 23 feet 1 inch front and rear, 38 feet 7 inches on Broad-st., and 38 feet 9 inches on the easterly side, more or less.
Also, the lot of ground, with the five-story brick building thereon, known as No. 17 South-st., between Broad-st. and Coenties-slip, being 23 feet front and rear, by [illegible] feet on one side and [illegible] feet 10 inches on the other, more or less.
The property will be sold subject to a mortgage for [illegible],000, having two years to run from May 1, 1864.
Maps and further particulars may be obtained at the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., or of the Committee of Trustees, David Dows, No. 20 South-st., Jacob R. Nevius, No. 21 South-st., and Josiah M. Fiske, No. [illegible] South-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE 6TH-AVENUE PROPERTY, CORNER OF AMOS-STREET AND PERRY-STREET PROPERTY.
By order of the Executor of Andrew Smith, deceased, ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. H. WILKINS & Co. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
The plot of ground with the 3-story brick houses thereon, situate on the northwest corner of 6th-av. and Amos-st., known as Nos. 133, 135 and 137 6th-av., [illegible], and 7 Amos-st. The above has a frontage of 60 feet 6 inches on 6th-av., 113 feet 7 inches on Amos-st., 18 feet 10 inches on Patchin-place, and is 101 feet 4 inches on the interior line. This property is well rented, and worthy the attention of capitalists.
PERRY-STREET—The 3-story brick house and lot No. [illegible] Perry-st., near West-st. Lot 22.9 front, 27.8 rear, and about 76 feet deep. Mortgage on lease.
Maps at the office, No. 5½ Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence, No. 337 4th-av., near 25th-st., Household Furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany sofas and chairs, rockers and arm chairs, covered in hair cloth; mahogany and black walnut wardrobes, gilt frame oval mirrors, lace window curtains and cornices, rosewood 6½ octave piano made by Gale & Son, piano stool, stair carpets, oil cloths, mahogany bedsteads, oak wardrobes, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows; also, china, crockery, glass, and kitchenware.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LITHAUER & CRISTALAR, No. 18 Park-place, will include in sale of THIS DAY (Wednesday), 20th instant, at 10 o'clock, [illegible] French worsteds and [illegible] patterns, of desirable styles and patterns, suitable for the coming season; also, silk [illegible], cadet and fancy cassimeres, meltons, beavers, Union cloths and satinets; also several invoices of ready-made clothing; also, bank counting, woolen and cotton hose, jackets, scarfs, ties, army blankets.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c.—CLINTON B. OSGOOD will sell on THURSDAY, Jan. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 88 Cedar-st., a large assortment of household furniture, removed to the store for convenience of sale. Particulars to-morrow.

A. S. RICHARDS & Co., Auctioneers.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—A. S. RICHARDS & CO. will sell on Wednesday, Jan. 20, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 64 Cortlandt-st., several choice invoices of fine goods.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—$5,000 IN A MANUFACTURING business. The goods are cashed on delivery, and secured by a patent. Address A. B., No. 336 Market-st., Newark, or for further particulars, inquire of J. C. CLOUGH, No. 300 Pearl-st., New-York.

$1,000.—AN ESTABLISHED EXPRESS LINE—Fully equipped, and office on Broadway, centrally located. The receipts have averaged from $10 to $20 per day. Call on or address EDWARDS & BLISS, No. 119 Nassau-st.

CAPITAL—SPECIAL OR ACTIVE—$[illegible],000. To [illegible] additional capital in a wholesale provision [illegible] business strictly cash. Address CAPITAL, Box [illegible], [illegible] Post-office.

FOR SALE—A LARGE BUTTER AND CHEESE stand in one of the City markets. For particulars apply, [illegible] at No. [illegible] Fulton-st., [illegible].

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 20, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—Married Life.

WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Mazeppa; Or, The Untamed Rocking Horse.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Connie Soogah; Or, The Jolly Peddler.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—Dying for Love—Kate Kearney—Two Buzzards.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Tannhauser.

NIBLO'S SALOON—Grand Concert.

ST. NICHOLAS HALL—(No. [illegible] Broadway)—Mirror of the Rebellion.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—King Henry the Eighth.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great French Giant—Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, The Tyrolean Whistlers, &c., at all hours—Ticket-of-Leave Man—at 3 and 7½ P.M.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. [illegible] Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] Broadway)—Moral, Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

HOPE CHAPEL—Stereopticon.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS—(Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] Bowery.)

Advertisements for the Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The steamship *Morning Star*, from New-Orleans Jan. 12, arrived at this port last evening. On the day of her departure a very important proclamation was issued by Gen. Banks, calling for an election of officers for a State Government, to be held on the 22d of February, under the provisions of the Amnesty Proclamation. On the evening of the 8th, a very enthusiastic and numerously attended meeting was held at the St. Charles Theatre, for the purpose of taking steps to organize a State Government. The weather at New-Orleans for a week had been unprecedentedly cold. No army movements are reported.

Gen. Grant telegraphs from Nashville, on the 17th, that the rebel Gen. Vance made a raid to Tazewell, Tenn., on the 14th, and captured twenty-three wagons. He was at once pursued by Col. Palmer, the wagons recaptured, together with one hundred stand of arms, one hundred and fifty prisoners, and Gen. Vance and his staff themselves taken prisoners.

Gen. Kelley, in a dispatch dated at the headquarters of the Department of West Virginia, New-Creek, Jan. 18, says that a soldier of his [illegible] who was captured on the 3d inst., by the rebels under [illegible] Lee, in their attack upon [illegible] and Alleghany Junction, [illegible] escaped [illegible]. He reports that [illegible] 22 of the enemy were killed, and 30 wounded, and says that the rebel reserve corps, in part, consisted of three companies of negro cavalry.

Lieut.-Gen. Polk, on assuming command of the rebel army in Mississippi, issued an order, dated at Meridian, Dec. 28, in which he recognizes the defeats and discouragements the Confederate cause has sustained of late, but seeks to stimulate his troops to fresh efforts by assuring them that there is still in the South ample material for a continued and successful prosecution of the war. He does everything in his power to refresh their hatred of the Northern troops, by repeating all the calumnies of the Southern press against them, and reminds them that in case of defeat the South has nothing to expect from the North but "universal confiscation of their property, abject social degradation or death." "The vigorous employment of our own resources," he closes by saying, "with unity, harmony and an unflinching determination to be true cannot, under God, but crown our efforts with triumphant success."

CONGRESS.

In the House, yesterday, Mr. Stevens reported the Naval Appropriation Bill. The House then took up the resolution explanatory of the Confiscation Act. Mr. Bliss, of Ohio, and Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, each expressed their views on this subject. A conclusion was not reached, when the House, in Committee of the Whole, took up the Internal Revenue Bill. The portion under discussion was the tax on spirits. Mr. Lovejoy favored a tax of $1 per gallon, and Mr. Grinnell, of Iowa, favored a tax of $1 20. Messrs. Wood and Chanler, of New-York, and Stevens, of Pennsylvania, opposed the amendments. Mr. Morrill thought that the proposed tax would be prohibitory. Sixty cents was the utmost rate that could be taxed as a revenue measure. Without coming to any conclusion, the House adjourned.

In the Senate, Mr. Wilkinson introduced a bill to pay a bounty of $100 to all soldiers who enlisted prior to May 1, 1861; resolutions of thanks to Commodore Ringgold and Admiral Dupont were introduced; Mr. Sumner introduced a bill appropriating $40,000 in silver for the settlement of the Peruvian claims. The Senate then took up the resolution requiring Senators to take the oath of allegiance, when Senator Bayard addressed the Senate in opposition thereto. He opposed it, he said, principally because it was unauthorized by the Constitution, and asserted there was no parallel for such a requirement in any English court or legislative body.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, petitions were presented for aid to the Jews' Hospital, New-York; for aid to the Alfred University, and for the reduction of the milk freight on the Harlem Railroad. A variety of bills were noticed, among which one to incorporate the Atlantic Navigation Company, and another to incorporate the Union League Club of New-York. A bill was passed prohibiting enlistments in this State to go to the credit of other States. Resolutions were introduced and laid over calling upon Boards of Supervisors throughout the State to meet in special meeting and ascertain and report the amount of county, city, town and village indebtedness incurred for the war.

In the Assembly, a select committee, composed of Messrs. Pinckney, G. Parker and Bullock, was appointed to inquire into the condition of the soldiers at Riker's Island. Among the matters noticed was a bill to amend the charter of the City of New-York; also, a bill prohibiting the use of dummy-engines on the Hudson River Railroad below Thirty-first street; also, a bill to amend the Metropolitan Police Act by abolishing the Inspectors of Police.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen had no quorum at their meeting yesterday, and adjourned to 2 P.M. on Friday.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday, a communication from the Comptroller in answer to a resolution of inquiry, giving a statement of riot claims examined and settled by him, and showing the reductions made from the amounts allowed by this Board, was taken from the table and referred to the Committee on Riot Damage Claims. It appears by this statement that the Comptroller settled twenty-one claims for $[illegible] 30, after the Committee and the Board had allowed the claimants $9,283 59—a saving of $1,[illegible]; that [illegible] claims for damages were [illegible], of which [illegible] have been [illegible] close of last month. A number of claims of policemen for damages were reported by the Committee and allowed by the Board. New Court-house bills for work, amounting to over $40,000, were ordered to be paid. The Board also ordered the publication of their proceedings in the *Weekly Courier*. Adjourned to Tuesday next, at 2 P.M.

Late advices from St. Domingo report a defeat of the Spaniards by the Dominicans in two recent battles, with considerable loss. The Turks Island *Standard* says the prospect for the Spanish was bad, and that they only control the ground they stand upon, for the moment that they move forward the Dominicans occupy the country in their rear.

Two bags, containing together $6,700 in gold, was stolen from the Custom-house at Philadelphia on Thursday afternoon last. Mr. Allen, the cashier, had made up a deposit of $21,000 in gold, which was divided among five bags. These bags were placed upon a stool inside the inclosed space occupied by the cashier, and the latter then went in search of the messenger, leaving the assistant cashier at his desk, inside the railing, but with his back to the money. During the few minutes which elapsed before the messenger took charge of the money, two of the bags were spirited away. The loss was not discovered until the messenger reached the mint, where a count of the money disclosed the fact of the robbery.

Telegraphic advices report another snow-storm as prevailing through the West yesterday and day before. At Buffalo the storm was so severe as to interrupt telegraphic communication and railroad travel. No trains departed from Buffalo for either the East or West yesterday.

The Live Stock Markets are fairly supplied with animals this week, beef cattle numbering 4,945 head; veal calves, 401; sheep, 15,394; live hogs, 5,150. The heavy rain injured the Forty-fourth-street trade, and warm weather at this season always acts as a check to laying in a large supply. Beeves sold slowly at a decline of ¼c.@½c. ⅌ ℔. from the prices of last week. A few of the best—not counting several premium bullocks—brought prices equivalent to 13c. ⅌ ℔. for the dressed fore quarters, while good fat retail steers commanded 12c.@12½c. The average of all sales was only about 10½c., being reduced by large numbers of poor thin cattle. One very choice pair of premium bullocks, owned by Bryan Lawrence, of Centre Market, weighed 6,540 ℔s. on the scales at the yards! They were the largest and finest pair ever exhibited in this market; an offer of $1,600 for the pair was refused. . . . Sheep are plenty, and sell slowly at a decline of fully ¼c. ⅌ ℔. Fat sheep are worth 7½c. ⅌ ℔. live weight, and extra lots 8c. Large numbers remain unsold . . . . Live hogs are in light supply, but the prices are too high for quick sales. Prime fat corn-fed hogs are worth 8c.@8¼c. ⅌ ℔. live weight.

Business in Flour, Wheat and Cotton was more active yesterday at advanced prices. A good inquiry prevailed for Hay, Hops, Leather, Candles, Chemicals, Fruit, Manila Hemp, Linseed Oil, Petroleum, Tallow, Tin, and Whisky. Provisions were less sought after. Pork was heavy. The freight engagements were to a fair extent.

Gold varied but slightly yesterday, closing at 159⅜. Money in fair supply. Stocks again buoyant, the excitement running through the Railway list generally. Illinois Central rose eight ⅌ cent. on Monday's sales.

Supplies in the South.

There is no rule of evidence better settled than that what a man says against himself, his plans and his prospects, is more worthy of belief than what he says in his own favor. Now and then, it is true, a man may be met who takes too unfavorable a view of his own condition and prospects, but he is a rare bird. And when we find different stories told by men engaged in the same enterprise, we naturally give credit to that one which is most unfavorable.

We find a very marked instance of this difference in what the Richmond papers say about the supply of material which the rebels have on hand. The Richmond *Examiner* is quite jubilant on the subject. The "supplies of arms and munitions, and military material generally, have increased," it says. "The very heavy losses which were sustained in the disastrous campaign in Mississippi" have been promptly repaired. "In the manufacture of powder, balls, shells, &c., progress has been marked, and, with some addition to the supplies of nitre from foreign sources, it is understood there will be no want of adequate supplies of superior quality."

But the Richmond *Whig* talks in quite a different strain. The enormous losses of muskets and cannon by Pemberton, added to Bragg's at Chattanooga and Lee's losses of muskets at Gettysburgh and in the retreat, must have left a bare sufficiency of both to supply present needs and to make good the annual wear and tear." It will be seen that the two witnesses differ widely. The *Examiner* rejoices over the prompt reparation of the losses in Mississippi, but does not allude to those which the *Whig* mentions in addition—the losses at Chattanooga and Gettysburgh. The testimony of the *Whig* is clearly the more reliable of the two.

So, too, with regard to ammunition, the *Whig* says:

"We know what Lee suffered at Gettysburgh for want of it. We know further, that whenever a battle begins, ordnance officers are sure to telegraph for more ammunition. We have never had a superabundance, and since the port of Charleston has been closed, Wilmington almost hermetically sealed, and the nitre beds of Tennessee have been wrested from us, it is not likely that we ever will have more than a full supply for the army on its present footing.

"It may be said that we have a whole Winter before us in which to make guns, cannon and powder *ad libitum*. So we had last Winter, with comparatively open ports through which to draw supplies from abroad. Yet Lee fell short in Pennsylvania, and Richmond was so bare that cartridges had to be taken from the boxes of a portion of the city troops to fill his own with."

But the *Examiner* thinks there will be "no want of adequate supplies." Yet here again the *Examiner* lets out a little matter which discredits its statement. It bases its hope, we find, upon "some addition to the supplies of nitre from foreign sources," which it speaks of quite indifferently, and as a matter of course. But the *Whig* comes in here with a reference to a difficulty in the "foreign sources," to which the *Examiner* did not allude, viz., that Charleston was closed and Wilmington almost "hermetically sealed." The *Whig* is clearly more reliable, and the *Examiner* is pretty clearly drawing upon its imagination for its facts.

The evidence, of which the above is but one item, of the desperate straits into which the rebels are brought, accumulates daily. But we hope that no man will allow himself on this account to slacken one endeavor, to diminish by a hair's breadth his watchfulness, or his determination. The pressure which is thus squeezing the life out of the rebellion must not be relaxed for an instant. It should rather be applied with more strenuous exertion, till its power is not only weakened but destroyed, till the rebel armies are not only scant of provisions and ammunition and clothing, but scattered and broken up, till the [illegible] currency is mere waste paper and their leaders are refugees and outcasts.

Let the London *Times* correspondent at Richmond draw as dreadful a picture as he can of the intensity of the hostility of the Southern people to the old flag and the old Government, and their being converted by further defeat into hundreds of thousands of guerrillas, more wily, and fierce, and implacable than the American savage, he can scare no one on this side of the ocean. We know the Southern people better than that, and we have no fears but that when the contest is ended it will be abandoned, and the people will adapt themselves to their new circumstances easily, for they will be treated with magnanimity and liberality.

But if it should turn out otherwise, we have learned how to take care of the wily savage, and we shall know how to treat the guerrilla.

Reform of the City Government.

We are about to witness another attempt at Albany to mend the City Government, by transferring the election of the Aldermen to the City at large, and the management of the public works, including the street-cleaning, to a commission to be composed, as the Croton Board is, or as the Police Commission is to be. How this scheme will work, if carried out, we have too much regard for our reputation to venture to predict, after having witnessed the failure of so many attempts to make New-York a well-ordered, well-managed place of abode. But appearances are certainly in favor of that portion of the new plan which gives all the citizens the privilege of voting for every Alderman. This will, in the first place, secure candidates who are generally known either for good or evil, and who have some claim to prominence or distinction. The great difficulty with which municipal voters have to contend under the present system is, that men present themselves without hesitation for the suffrages of a Ward, who would not have the hardihood to ask for the votes of the whole City, and who are generally so obscure that nobody except the regular politicians knows anything either of their character or of their antecedents. When the Aldermanic ticket has, however, to be put into everybody's hands, people will not be satisfied with merely Ward busybodies or celebrities, but will insist on having candidates—and will have those who are prominent New-Yorkers—well known to all the inhabitants, just as the Mayor has to be, either for honesty, and capacity and public spirit, or for the reverse. We venture to predict that under this *regime* the Board of Aldermen, at least, would undergo a great transformation—that the pot-house creoles would disappear from it, and men of more intelligence, better character and social position take their places; though we admit that all this might happen, and the "honorable Board" still remain a very extraordinary and by no means creditable assemblage. By enlarging the area from which any man or body of men is elected we always secure greater talent and higher character, and we believe the rule applies even to Aldermen. The provision of the new law which makes the Councilmen represent Assembly Districts, is, of course, a desirable change for the same reason, though in a less degree.

The objection made to the Commission of Public Works is, that it would control the City elections; and so it would, if it was able to influence all its employes to vote in the one direction; but if its members were drawn in equal numbers from the two great parties, it would be very unlikely that they would combine any plan of electioneering; and it is, we need hardly say, highly desirable that the power of voting the money, and the power of deciding what it shall be spent upon, should be lodged in different Boards. The experiment is, at all events, worth trying, for it is not possible that it could result in more corruption and swindling than the present system, and it might result in less.

One of the objections made by a Democratic organ to all change or modification of our municipal system on the part of the Legislature is, that what we want is "more local self-government." Self-government, however, is, we believe, like all other government, not an end, but a means. New-York does not insist that it may be governed in a particular way, or by any particular set of people. The problem to be solved is to govern it in some way that will secure health, comfort and prosperity. If "self-government," whatever it may mean, attains this end better than any other kind, we are for self-government. If pugilists, publicans, butchers, ignoramuses of all kinds and callings, are the best rulers for a great commercial capital, by all means let us have them; but if not, not. We want *good* government, come whence it may. If Albany supplies it, we shall be only too thankful, either by board, or commission, or bureau, or one-man power, or two-men power. We are not particular as to the machinery. We want light taxes, or else an economical, careful and honest expenditure of heavy taxes; a good police, clean streets, and the liberty of finding fault as much as we please; and we have most of us gone through too much by this time to be very solicitous as to the precise form of the organization by which these blessings are conferred on us. All we know is, that while we had pure self-government, we were the worst governed community in Christendom, and only stopped governing ourselves when we found the criminal population getting enrolled *en masse* in the Police force.

Emigration from the South.—Among the troubles which seem just now to be perplexing the Southern rebels, that of keeping their able-bodied citizens from running away seems to be conspicuous. Gov. Smith, the newly inaugurated Governor of Virginia, thinks it a matter of "concern" to see their citizens seeking to evade military duty, by leaving the country for foreign parts, and he suggests the propriety of refusing passports and of making very stringent laws on the subject. The Confederate authorities will, doubtless, take good care not to go too far in legislating on this delicate subject. They may themselves have occasion to go abroad before long, and may have conscientious scruples about violating the laws of the land even to accomplish the highly important result of saving their own necks. Some action on the subject, however, is fast becoming imperatively necessary.

A Southern Unionist.—Gen. Gantt is doing the cause of the Union good service. Having been one of the prominent Secessionists of Arkansas, from the very outset of the rebellion movement, he is abundantly qualified to speak of the motives and expectations which lay at the bottom of it; and having held a high military command in the rebel army, he understands thoroughly the spirit of the troops and the sentiments of the people in the rebel States.

He has been at Harrisburgh lately and *made a speech which contained a good many* things of decided interest and importance. He said he had always been a Democrat and at the last election voted for Breckinridge. "The South," he said, "expected aid from the Democrats in the North, but were disappointed. You Democrats talked too much, but did not fulfill your promises; you were too much afraid of your precious lives to rally for the South as you promised us." This was the first disappointment of the Southern Secessionists. The next was in the failure of the Emperor of the French to come to their assistance. "Bonaparte," said Gen. Gantt, "was really expected to act with the South." But they soon found out that he had no intention to assume any of the risks of the contest, though he was quite willing to profit by what he had at the outset no doubt would be its result.

Gen. Gantt has the most perfect confidence in the readiness of the great mass of the people in the rebel States to return to the Union, as soon as the overthrow of the military power will enable them to do so. And he denounces, in the most emphatic terms, those at the North who are constantly throwing obstacles in the way of achieving this result. He avows himself a thorough supporter of the Government in all its measures, and predicts the speedy return of the Southern States without Slavery to the Union.

What Came of a Rebel Laugh.—A domestic insurrection on a very small scale seems to have broken out in Richmond. The irrepressible Foote, formerly of Mississippi, now of Tennessee, who was always in a row of some sort while at Washington, and who does not seem to have changed his habits one whit in this respect by going to Richmond, had a rough and tumble fight on the 8th with Judge Hanley, of Arkansas, Chairman of a committee engaged in the investigation of frauds. It seems that Foote *laughed* at some of the evidence elicited. Now, laughing may be of different kinds, and may mean very different things; and nothing is more likely to be misconstrued. Judge Hanley did not know exactly what to think of this particular laugh of Foote,—but he took the liberty of remarking to him that he *needn't* laugh. Foote did not seem obliged to him for the permission, but contented himself by defining his laugh as an "*honest* laugh at least." Judge Hanley did not quite understand what he meant by that, but he ventured to say that he "doubted it." Thus arose a *casus belli*—using the word in a military and not in an anatomical sense. Foote "arose and struck" Judge Hanley—to use the graphic phrase of the *Examiner*. "Both clenched and blows were given and received by both parties." Violent claims were mutually laid to the contending shirt-bosoms; tables were overturned; the recorded evidence was scattered, and one of the Commissaries present was knocked into a corner "like a man of rags"—says the historian, "which he is not." The bystanders observed strict neutrality by seizing the coat-tails of the combatants with rigid impartiality. Both *were torn off, and in this bobtailed condition* the contest closed. It seems not at all unlikely that the Confederacy itself will ere long present the same appearance and come to a similar end.

The Japan Muddle.—Our letter from Japan gives a clear account of the situation of affairs up to the first of November last. The order for the expulsion of foreigners had been modified to a request to have them remove to Nagasaki and Hakodadi, places at the extremes of the Empire. This request was made at a private audience granted the American and Dutch Ministers at the Capital, Yeddo, and these functionaries at once replied that they should not comply with the request. When the other foreign representatives heard of the demand, they expressed a like decision, and when sent for to come to Yeddo, knowing what the authorities wanted, they declined to go. In the meantime, other efforts are making to drive foreigners from the country. Such restrictions are being placed on the production of, and traffic in tea and silk, that the native merchants are relinquishing the business and removing to Yeddo. The Government says if foreigners do not remove, civil war will certainly ensue, and some of the Princes seem to be seceding and confiscating at will. One of them had seized three Government steamers, while passing through his waters, as indemnity for the loss of those by the U.S. frigate *Wyoming*, last Summer, on the ground that the Government, not he, should be the loser. The settlement of matters in that benighted country does not look like one of the speedy events of the future.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—Wagner's great controversial opera of the "Tannhauser" will be repeated here for the second time to-night. All the artists are engaged in the performance, and the chorus is reinforced by the "Arion" Society. Mr. Bergmann conducts.

Court of Appeals.

Albany, Tuesday, Jan. 19.

The following is the Calendar of the Court of Appeals for Wednesday, Jan. 20: Nos. 26, 16, 17, 33, 34, 41, [illegible]

Terrible Accident.

GIVING WAY OF A BRIDGE ON THE CATAWISSA RAILROAD.

[illegible], Penn., Tuesday, Jan. 19.

News has just been received here of a terrible accident, which happened this morning on the Catawissa Railroad, by which a number of lives were lost, and an entire freight train was dashed to atoms. One of the principal bridges between Summit and Catawissa gave way while the train was passing over the bridge, and the train became a perfect wreck. The accident was caused by the recent heavy rains. Fortunately, the passenger train, which was due about the same time, had passed over to the city in safety.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, Jan. 19.

The officers of the Catawissa Railroad Company deny that there has been any accident on their road and say that the report to that effect is a canard.

THIRD DISPATCH.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, Jan. 19.

The reported accident on the Catawissa railroad is positively denied in the best-informed circles. There has been no confirmation of it.

Another Fearful Railroad Catastrophe.

Cleveland, Tuesday, Jan. 19.

The night express train, west from Buffalo, stuck in the snow three miles east of Painesville, and was run into by the accommodation train. Four cars were burned. Five persons were killed and a number were injured.

The cause of the disaster was as follows: Two men were detailed to watch alternately for the approaching train. The collision occurred while one of them was relieving the other, who had nearly perished from the cold.

Among the killed is Henry Corbin, of New-York. The names of the others have not been ascertained.

The wounded are, Dr. McCabe, of Canton, Ohio; S. B. Stearns; James Gill, of Syracuse; W. F. Enders, of St. Louis; Miles Folsom; John Gladding, of Oregon, Wis.; Catherine Post, of McConnelsville, Ohio; John Gurley, of Claysville, Pa.; E. Curran, of Dunkirk; and a number of others, whose names have not yet been reported.

Superintendent Nottingham, with a relief train from Cleveland, has reached the spot. The wounded are being cared for at hotels and private houses.

Mexican News.

San Francisco, Tuesday, Jan. 19.

Three Mexicans of this city have news from the City of Mexico up to Dec. 24, Orizaba to Dec. 22, and Guadalajara to Jan. 5.

Their accounts say that on the 18th Gen. Diaz attacked Orizaba, occupied by the French and traitor Mexicans, and captured the city and garrison by assault. The traitors taken prisoners were all shot.

This is considered an important achievement, as Orizaba commands the French communications with Vera Cruz.

The Franco-Mexican papers published in the City of Mexico abuse Minister Corwin on account of his expressed sympathy for the Juarez Government. Some Frenchmen and their Mexican sympathizers had *charivaried* him.

Guadalajara was occupied by the French without opposition, on the 5th of January.

The Mexicans were making all possible efforts to resist the French advance on Colima, Gen. Uraga having 12,000 men intrenched on the road which the *French must pass*.

Gov. Curtin's Inauguration.

Harrisburgh, Tuesday, Jan. 19.

The inauguration of Gov. Curtin took place to-day.

At 11 A.M. the procession was formed, consisting of all the branches of the military service, under command of Gen. Couch.

Following the military, were the Governor elect, the Legislative Committee of Arrangements, the Governor's Staff, the heads of Departments, the veteran soldiers of 1812, clergymen, county officers, Fire Department of Harrisburgh, and the citizens in carriages and on foot.

At the Capitol a salute of 15 guns was fired by the Fifth United States artillery.

The Governor elect was here received by a Committee of the two Houses, and escorted to a platform in front of the Capitol, where he took the oath of office, and delivered his inaugural address.

The Weather at Cincinnati, &c.

Cincinnati, Tuesday, Jan. 19.

There are eight inches of snow on the ground here. The weather is clear this afternoon, and the mercury stands at 27 above zero.

The railroad trains are all behind time to-day, being snow-bound.

The Ohio River is open to Maysville, Ky.

Oswego, N.Y., Tuesday, Jan. 19.

A violent storm of hail and rain prevails here this afternoon, accompanied by most severe lightning. The wind is northeast and a snow-storm appears to be setting in.

Buffalo, Tuesday, Jan. 19—[illegible] P.M.

The snow-storm continues with a high wind. No trains leave for the East or West before to-morrow. Telegraphic communication is interrupted.

Toronto, Tuesday, Jan. 19.

A fierce snow-storm is prevailing all over the *Western Province, and it shows no signs of abating*. The railroad trains have stopped.

The Mails per the Africa.

Boston, Tuesday, Jan. 19.

The mails per the steamship *Africa*, for Liverpool via Halifax, will close at 6 o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, but she will not sail until about 9 o'clock.

The Great Fair and the Police.

The Police, ever active in good and generous works, have held a meeting, at which Inspector Carpenter was Chairman and J. S. McWatters, Secretary, with a view of aiding in the success of the Great Fair to be held in this City, in behalf of the Sanitary Commission. They transacted some preliminary business, and adjourned to meet next Saturday evening. It is understood that all institutions, all societies, all churches, all trades, all professions, all branches of mercantile business, all organizations, literary, charitable, political, and otherwise, will enter into a generous rivalry, in aiding in this Great Fair. It will undoubtedly be the greatest that the world has ever witnessed; it is the intention to make it so from the humblest occupation to the highest. The only difficulty is the securing of a proper location. The Academy of Music will prove altogether too small—and who ever heard of its being called too small before?—and yet where else can the Fair be held? Palace Garden will not furnish room enough. What is to be done to meet the necessities of the occasion? Why, trust to the Committee who will do the best they can, and whose intelligence and energies are lent to the perfecting of this great event.

Funeral of George W. Burridge, Late of Empire Engine Company No. 42.

At a meeting of the Board of Engineers and Foremen of the New-York Fire Department, held on Monday evening last, it was decided that the department should turn out in a body to do honor to the remains of the late George W. Burridge, a member of Empire Engine Company No. 42, who was killed while in the active performance of his duty at the fire in Duane-street on Saturday evening last.

The remains were yesterday morning taken from the Engine-house of No. 42, where they had been since his death, and placed in the large hall of Dr. Chapin's Church, that the friends and members of the Department might have a last look at one who was so dear to them. They were then conveyed to White Plains, where the father of the deceased resides. There the remains are to be placed in their final resting-place.

Court of General Sessions.

BEFORE JUDGE RUSSELL.

Jerry Kehoe, an old man, indicted for manslaughter, in killing Dennis Mahoney, plead guilty to manslaughter in the fourth degree, and was remanded for sentence. This case was that of a stabbing affray growing out of political differences as to the merits of Mr. [illegible] as a candidate for Alderman. The parties met in a bar-room at No. 37 Oak-street on Dec. 9 last, and got into an altercation as to what had been done on the previous election day, when the prisoner drew a knife and stabbed the deceased, inflicting a wound from the effects of which he died. After disposing of this case, the Court adjourned. [illegible]

Supplementary Correspondence.

OUR RELATIONS WITH MEXICO—THE VESSELS AT BORDEAUX—TOBACCO AT RICHMOND.

There is a supplement to the Diplomatic correspondence published elsewhere in to-day's Times, in which appears a letter from Minister Dayton to Secretary Seward, dated Nov. 12, saying: "Although the Foreign Department did not go so far as to promise me that all work on these vessels building for the rebels at Bordeaux and Nantes should cease, but only that no armament and no delivery should be had, yet our Consul at Bordeaux writes me that on examination a day or two since not a man was to be seen employed there. On his prior visits the vessels and the yard itself had been literally alive with men."

The following executive order appears in the documents, a copy of which was inclosed to Minister Dayton:

Executive Mansion, Nov. 10, 1863.

In consideration of peculiar circumstances, and pursuant to the comity deemed to be due to friendly Powers, any tobacco in the United States, belonging to the Government either of France, Austria, or any other State with which this country is at peace, and which tobacco was purchased and paid for by such Government prior to the 4th day of March, 1861, may be exported from any port of the United States, under the supervision and upon the responsibility of naval officers of such Governments, and in conformity to such regulations as may be prescribed by the *Secretary of State of the United States*, and not otherwise.

(Signed,) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

SECRETARY SEWARD TO MAJOR-GEN. BANKS.

Department of State, Washington, Nov. 28, 1863.

General: I have received and have submitted to the President your three dispatches of the 6th, 7th and 8th respectively.

I have great pleasure in congratulating you upon your successful landing and occupation upon the Rio Grande, which is all the more gratifying because it was effected at a moment of apparently critical interest in the national cause. You have already found that the confusion arising from civil strife and foreign war in Mexico offers seductions for military enterprise. I have therefore to inform you of the exact condition of our relations toward that Republic at the present time. We are on terms of amity and friendship, and maintaining diplomatic relations with the Republic of Mexico. We regard that country as the theatre of a foreign war mingled with civil strife. In this conflict we take no part, and on the contrary we practice absolute non-intervention and non-interference. In command of the frontier, it will devolve on you so far as practicable, consistently with your other functions, to prevent aid or supplies being given from the United States to either belligerent. You will defend the United States in Texas against any enemies you may encounter there, whether domestic or foreign; nevertheless, you will not enter any part of Mexico, unless it be temporarily, and then clearly necessary for the protection of your own lives against aggressions from the Mexican border. You can assume no authority in Mexico to protect the citizens of the United States there, much less to redress the wrongs or injuries committed against the United States or their citizens, whether those wrongs or injuries were committed on one side of the border or the other. If Consuls find their positions unsafe on the Mexican side of the border, let them leave the country rather than invoke the protection of your forces. These directions result from the fixed determination of the President to avoid any departure from lawful neutrality, and any unnecessary and unlawful enlargement of the present field of war; but, at the same time, you will be expected so to observe military and political events as they occur in Mexico, and to communicate all that shall be important for this Government to understand concerning them. It is hardly necessary to say that any suggestions you may think proper to give for the guidance of the Government in its relations toward Mexico, will be considered with that profound respect which is always paid to the opinions which you express. In making this communication I have endeavored to avoid entering into the sphere of your military operations, and to confine myself simply to those in which you are in contact with the political movements now going on in Mexico.

I am, General, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Maj.-Gen. N. P. Banks, Commanding the Department of the Gulf, Brownsville, Texas.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. CORWIN—NO. [illegible].

Department of State, Washington, Dec. [illegible], 1863.

Sir: Your dispatch of Oct. 29, No. 47, has been received and submitted to the President, and you will accept his grateful acknowledgments for the very interesting information and judicious observations which it contains concerning the present condition of Mexico. In reply to an inquiry contained in your dispatch, I have to inform you that, in the absence of further instructions from this department, you will be expected to remain in the present relations, as now located, with the Governments of the United States and Mexico. If for any cause your residence in the City of Mexico shall become intolerable or certainly inconvenient, you will be at liberty to resort to any other part of the country, or to return to the United States. No contingency is now anticipated in which you will be expected to address yourself to any other Government than the one to which you are accredited.

I give you for your information a copy of an instruction that has been given to Maj.-Gen. Banks since the occupation of Brownsville, Texas.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Thomas Corwin, Esq., &c.

The entire correspondence covers 1,200 pages. Comparatively a few points have been condensed from the generally interesting pages not embodied in the above hastily prepared abstract.

The Pay of the Metropolitan Police.

There is an impression that a bill has already been introduced to the Assembly [illegible] the pay to the Metropolitan Police. This is not [illegible] the presentation to the Senate Committee [illegible] of a memorial, adopted by the Force, and asking for an increase on the present pay of twenty-five per cent. Harry B. Whittemore, of the Ninth [illegible], Clark Knapp, of the Fifth Precinct, [illegible] the Committee to proceed to Albany and present the memorial. [illegible] the increase of 25 per cent. [illegible] To disprove any idea that may be entertained of "lobbying" [illegible] the justice of their claim [illegible] of tax-payers of the City [illegible] the present pay is not commensurate with the duties performed, and is inadequate to the present increased cost of living. The Committee are alone authorized [illegible] to represent them in Albany [illegible]. They have presented to the heads [illegible] State Departments and to each member of the Legislature, in accordance with a unanimous resolution of the force, a handsomely bound copy of the "Honorable Record" of the Police during Riot Week, and resting on it, in part, for the duties performed by and the character and merits of the Force, rely on the almost unanimous approval [illegible] the application, and on the justice of the Legislature for the rest.

HARRY B. WHITTEMORE,
CLARK KNAPP,
Committee Metropolitan Police.

New-York, Jan. 19, 1864.

The Clergy and the Fairs for the Sanitary Commission.

Tuesday, Jan. 19, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to say in reference to an article in to-day's issue, that I think it is not fair to infer that opposition to fairs, and to the manner in which they are usually conducted, implies opposition to the Sanitary Commission, or any other good object with which these modern contrivances happen to be associated. I claim to have considerable knowledge of the opinions of the class referred to in the article—the clergy—and I do not know a solitary instance of opposition, or even indifference, to the Sanitary Commission and its patriotic and Christian objects. I know many, however, who entertain feelings of profound regret, not to say disgust, at the methods which are taken at "fairs", (as they are called,) to raise money. I share in these feelings, and believe that these methods belittle the object not only, but involve violations of Christian and civil law. Need I go further than the gambling which, under the name of raffling, has become such a prominent feature of these "fairs"? On what principle was the "Art Union" broken up? It violated the laws of the State. If the officers of the law did their duty, might they not, with equal justice, arrest those who are engaged in drawing lots for a costly article (in one instance a Bible—Heaven save the mark!) which is beyond the purse of any single purchaser, but may fall as a prize to the holder of the fortunate lottery ticket.

No, sir. We honor, and more than that, we have helped forward, in various honest and law-abiding methods, the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, but we despise and condemn all meretricious and unlawful methods to aid their funds. G. P.

Evening Exchange.

Fifth-av. Hotel, Tuesday, Jan. 19—[illegible] P.M.

(Reported by S. E. Gallaher & Bro., Brokers.)

$10,000 Amer. Gold..b3	159	[illegible] Gal. & Chic. R.	115
15,000 do	159¼	[illegible] do	[illegible]
25,000 do	[illegible]	[illegible] do	[illegible]
15,000 do	[illegible]	[illegible] do	[illegible]
10 N. Y. Cen. R.	136¾	[illegible] Clev. & Pitts.	[illegible]
100 do	136½	[illegible]	[illegible]
200 Erie Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
300 Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
200 Harlem R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100 Ill. Cen. R.	[illegible]	[illegible] Mar. Min. Co.	[illegible]
[illegible] do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	[illegible]	[illegible] Tol. & Wab. R.	[illegible]
[illegible] Cumb. Coal	[illegible]		

Brown's Bronchial Troches. [illegible]

"These well-known preparation (Brown's Bronchial Troches) are exceedingly valuable to soldiers in the field, and I find that they are generally adopted at the hospitals. [illegible] Our regiment are now writing their qualities, and [illegible] affections of the throat arising from cold and exposure. They are now daily prescribed in our hospital and at the surgeon's morning call." Sold everywhere at 25 cents per box.

Why be Duped to the Tune of $300 or $1,000 by the barbarous treatment of passing a wire up the nostrils and into the ears, when a box of DUNNO'S CATARRH SNUFF will effect a cure of your CATARRH AND OTHER DISEASES OF THE HEAD, at a cost of 25 cents? Sold by all druggists.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is [illegible] to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; but, until he commenced silver [illegible] the Trade.

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c., but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed of reaching its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Premium Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

GOLD PENS—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

Night Blooming Cereus.

Night Blooming Cereus.

Night Blooming Cereus.

Night Blooming Cereus.

Night Blooming Cereus.

Night Blooming Cereus.

Night Blooming Cereus.

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER. Sold by Druggists generally.

Marvin's New Patent DRY PLASTER AND ALUM FIRE, BURGLAR AND DAMP-PROOF SAFES. (Patent issued Nov. 1, 1862.)

We have letters from the following eminent scientific gentlemen proving their superiority over all others: [illegible]

MARVIN & CO. Sole Manufacturers, No. 265 Broadway, New-York. Send for a Circular, with testimonials.

Speer's Ginger Wine. A Medicinal Tonic. A Refreshing Beverage. A Delightful Wine. For sale by all the leading grocers in the City.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gold Pens. [illegible] Celebrated "Bank" and other fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS. Store and Factory No. 335 Broadway.

Sewing-machines to Rent. And for Sale—Here. T. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway, Corner of Broome-st. up stairs.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES. Office, No. 505 Broadway.

Hoyt's Preparations for the Hair and Toilet.—People smile with derisive incredulity on being told that a preparation will restore faded and gray hair and whiskers to their original color and life appearance. Yet this is exactly true. HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE is warranted to do it. It does not claim to make hair come in where it has once fallen out, but it will prevent it from falling out, make it soft and silky, cleanse it and the scalp from all impurities and humors, and entirely overcome the bad effects of the previous use of preparations containing sulphur, sugar of lead, &c. Sold everywhere. JOSEPH HOYT & CO., 10 University-place.

Attention Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the Inventor. Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's Leg also. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

A Severe Assault, and their Colors Taken.—It is not often that we hear of a more chivalrous assault, and with such dashing success, and so few killed, as has been made on HOWE & STEVENS' FAMILY DYE COLORS, and that, too, by ladies, wholly unaccustomed to anything of the kind. Every lady in the country should continue the assault until these colors are found in every house. Sold by all druggists throughout the country.

The Celebrated Craig Microscope Costs but $2. In hard rubber but $2 50. Also, beautiful mounted objects only $1 50 per dozen. HENRY CRAIG, No. 335 Broadway, New-York. [illegible], and of dealers generally.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for sale at No. 495 Broadway, near [illegible]-st. Also, machine-sewing of every description done in the best manner.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Defiance Fire and Burglar Proof Safes; also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes for Silver Plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

MARRIED.

FROST—HALSTEAD.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 19, at the residence of Kline Halstead, by Rev. H. B. Ridgeaway, MYATT FROST, of Putnam County, and SARAH HALSTEAD, of Columbia County, N. Y.

SEARS—BOWNE.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 16, at St. Luke's Parsonage, by Rev. Isaac H. Tuttle, D. D., WILLIAM H. SEARS, of Yonkers, to Miss PHEBE E. BOWNE, of Flushing. No cards. Flushing papers please copy.

THOMPSON—OSBORNE.—At Madison, N. J., on Tuesday, Jan. 12, by Rev. J. M. Johnson, EDWIN S. THOMPSON, U. S. A., to HELEN S. OSBORNE, of Beloit, Wis.

DIED.

ALEXANDER.—On Sunday, Jan. 17, of diphtheria, THEODORE, youngest son of George and Rachel Alexander, aged 3 years and 3 months. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, Jan. 20, at 1½ o'clock, at the residence of his parents, No. 34 Hamilton-place, (Clymer-st.,) Williamsburgh.

A[illegible].—In Idaho, Col. Ter., on Friday, Dec. 18, JOHN [illegible], eldest son of Philip J. and Maria S. A[illegible], aged [illegible] years and 7 months.

ARNOLD.—On Tuesday, Jan. 19, of convulsions, SAMUEL S., son of Samuel B. and Jane B. Arnold, aged 2 years, 3 months and 19 days. The funeral services will be held at the residence of his parents, [illegible], this (Wednesday) afternoon, [illegible], at 2 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Darien, Conn., on Thursday morning for interment.

BAYER.—On Tuesday, Jan. 19, at his residence, No. [illegible], Williamsburgh, JOHN V. BAYER, of No. 4 James-slip, New-York. The friends of the family, members of Ionic Lodge, No. [illegible], F. & A. M., Empire Chapter, No. [illegible], R. A. M., and the Fraternity in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the above residence, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The members of Ionic Lodge No. [illegible], F. & A. M., are hereby summoned to attend a special meeting, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late brother, JOHN V. BAYER, to be held at [illegible], this day, (Wednesday,) at [illegible]. [illegible] by order. HUGH WILLIAMSON, M. JAS. [illegible], Sec. pro tem.

B[illegible].—Suddenly, on Monday evening, Jan. 18, WILLIAM [illegible], aged [illegible] years. The funeral services will take place at his late residence, No. [illegible], this day, (Wednesday,) Jan. 20, [illegible].

[illegible], also the members of Atlantic Lodge, F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Bridgeport, Conn.

COLLINS.—At Great Barrington, Mass., on Sunday, Jan. 17, ANNIE, only surviving child of Clarkson T. Collins, aged 5 years and 10 months. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood, from the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 20th-st. and 6th-av., this (Wednesday) morning, at 11 o'clock.

COPLAND.—On Tuesday morning, Jan. 19, Capt. JAMES COPLAND, in the 76th year of his age. The relatives and friends of the family, and also the Marine Society and Trustees of the Seaman's Retreat, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 23 Bleecker-st., on Thursday, the 21st inst., at 10 A. M., without further invitation.

CROPSEY.—On the morning of Sunday, Jan. 17, HENRIETTA, wife of Jasper F. Cropsey. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 20 West 25th-st., on Wednesday, the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

DEADIMES.—At New-Durham, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 16, Mr. EDWARD J. DEADIMES, aged 25 years and 2 months. His funeral took place from the residence of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Lovell, at Castle Hill, on Monday, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock.

DRAPER.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 19, JOHN L. DRAPER, of New-York. Funeral services at the Chapel of St. Luke's Hospital, this day, (Wednesday,) at 12 o'clock precisely. His friends are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

GORDON.—On Tuesday, Jan. 19, ROBERT GORDON, in the 53d year of his age, a native of Scotland, and for the last 40 years a resident of this City. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 126 Sullivan-st., on Friday, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

GODFREY.—On Tuesday, Jan. 19, of pneumonia, at the Nursery and Child's Hospital, JULIA A. GODFREY, where for the past four years she has most faithfully discharged the duties of housekeeper. Taunton and Middleboro', Mass., papers please copy.

HULL.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 18, at 7½ P. M., GEORGE C. HULL, son of the late Edward Hull, aged 25 years. His friends, and those of his family, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 120 Henry-st., Brooklyn, without further invitation, on Wednesday, the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

HUME.—In Williamsburgh, on Sunday, Jan. 17, of membraneous croup, GEORGINA B. McCLELLAN, youngest daughter of Andrew and Catharine E. Hume, aged 2 years, 2 months and 19 days.

JOHNSTON.—On Tuesday morning, Jan. 19, after a short but painful illness, MARY JOHNSTON, aged 37 years, wife of John H. Johnston, M. D., of City of New-York. Faithful to all her duties as a Christian woman, wife and mother, she has gone to receive her crown. The funeral services will be held at the North Dutch Church, corner of Fulton and William sts., at 2 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, the 21st inst., whence the remains will be removed to Greenwood Cemetery for interment. Members of Eastern Star Lodge No. 227, F. & A. M., and the relatives and friends of the deceased, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral. Canada papers please copy.

JONES.—On Monday, Jan. 18, of asthma, DAVID JONES, for many years Sexton of the Oliver-st. Baptist Church, aged 70 years and 9 months. The friends of the family, and the members of the Ancient Britons' Benefit Society, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., from the Madison-av. Baptist Church, Madison-av., corner of 31st-st.

LUDLOW.—On Tuesday morning, Jan. 19, RACHEL SMOUTH LUDLOW, widow of Ezra Ludlow. The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 90 Amity-place, on Thursday morning, at 11 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

LEMMON.—On Monday evening, Jan. 18, after a lingering illness, JANE, only daughter of Samuel and Margaret Lemmon, and niece of Robert Greacen, aged 20 years, 3 months and 13 days. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 1 o'clock this day, (Wednesday,) the 20th inst., from the residence of her parents, No. 255 West 26th-st. The remains will be interred in Greenwood.

LAWES.—At his residence, No. 258 Grand-st., on Monday morning, Jan. 18, Mr. GEORGE LAWES, aged 59 years, 10 months and 9 days. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the Episcopal Church in Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts.

MITCHELL.—On Monday morning, Jan. 18, at 3 o'clock, Mrs. MARY M. MITCHELL, formerly of Nantucket, aged 65 years. The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday next, at 10 A. M., from the Mitchell House, corner 26th-st. and 6th-av.

PULLIS.—On Monday, Jan. 18, THOMAS PULLIS, Jr., aged 35 years. The friends of the family, and those of his brothers, Washington, James H. and Wm. F. Pullis, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 30 West 20th-st., on Thursday, the 21st inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

SCHOFIELD.—On Tuesday, Jan. 19, Mrs. LOUISA J., wife of Robert P. Schofield, in the 33d year of her age. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Mamaroneck, on Thursday, Jan. 21, at 2 o'clock.

SMITH.—On Tuesday, Jan. 19, of consumption, LEWIS SMITH, aged 60 years. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, No. 12 Henderson-place, Jersey City, at 2 o'clock on Thursday, the 21st inst. The remains will be taken to Havana, Schuyler County, N. Y.

WAY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 19, FRANCIS SPIES, only son of D. Henry and Amanda E. Way, aged 7 months and 9 days. Funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 222 Adams-st., on Thursday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

ZABRISKIE.—At Hackensack, N. J., on Monday, Jan. 18, JOSEPHINE E. MORRISON, wife of Dr. C. B. Zabriskie, of Silver City, Nevada Territory, in the 30th year of her age. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M. Trains leave foot of Chambers-st. at 8:30 and 11:45 A. M., and return at 4:30 P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 132.—Jan. 19, 1864.

63, 61, 54, 51, 4, 58, 2, 14, 71, 36, 1, 72, 56.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 133.—Jan. 19, 1864.

21, 38, 29, 7, 66, 78, 75, 13, 73, 14, 26, 42.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.

EXTRA CLASS 31—Jan. 19, 1864.

39, 42, 51, 34, 16, 47, 48, 63, 41, 49, 34, 16, 74.

CLASS 32—Jan. 19, 1864.

16, 46, 21, 23, 22, 68, 11, 38, 30, 17, 44, 50.

T. K. SIMMONS & CO., Managers. Successors to John A. Morris & Co.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

UPHAM'S HAIR DYE. ONLY 50 CENTS A BOX.

Gray, Red or Flaxen Hair can be changed in a few seconds to a natural Black or Brown, by using UPHAM'S LIQUID HAIR DYE, the best and cheapest in the world. Each box of UPHAM'S HAIR DYE is warranted to contain more than others sell for $1. Try it. It will not injure the gloss of the most delicate hair. Sold by J. J. KROMER, No. 403 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, and by all respectable druggists in the United States and British Provinces. Ask for "UPHAM'S HAIR DYE," and take no other. New-York Agency, HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE, No. 594 Broadway.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

ONE OF THE OLDEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDIES IN THE WORLD FOR COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, And all diseases of the THROAT, LUNGS and CHEST.

It does not dry up a cough and leave the seeds of consumption in the system, but loosens it and cleanses the lungs of all impurities.

For sale by J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New-York. S. W. FOWLE & CO., No. 18 Tremont-st., Boston, And by all Druggists.

PATENTS! PATENTS! PATENTS! MESSRS. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS OF THE "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN," continue to act as Attorneys for securing Patents for new inventions in this and all foreign countries.

Messrs. MUNN & CO. have had seventeen years' experience in soliciting patents, and have acted as Attorneys for more than 20,000 inventors.

Pamphlets containing the Patent Laws and other important information for inventors, furnished free on application.

Consultation and advice free. Address MUNN & CO. No. 37 Park-row, New-York, or corner F and 7th sts., Washington, D. C.

SKATES! SKATES! SKATES! We have added to our establishment a salesroom for RETAILING SKATES only, where we offer at reasonable prices a very complete assortment for men, women and children. PATTERSON BROTHERS, Importers of Hardware, No. 27 Park-row. Illustrated Price List furnished on application.

USE HYGEIAN COUGH MIXTURE. Depot, No. 20 Cortlandt-st.

FINE GOLD-PLATED WATCH CHAINS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—Two, Four, Five, Eight, Ten, Twelve and Fourteen Dollars each; some of which are warranted to wear for two years. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DEAFNESS, IMPAIRED SIGHT, NOISES IN THE HEAD, CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS IN THE THROAT, CHRONIC CATARRH,

CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED. CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to BY

DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,

NO. 816 BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 28, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. Von Eisenberg operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now hear well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I hear perfectly. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE, Harlem, 126th-st., between 3d and 3d avs.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK. DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 420 Sixth-av., New-York, Dec. 2, 1862.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

O. HOPKINS.

CATARRH CURED.

New-York, Aug. 22, 1862.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were constantly obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is wonderful and is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured. I state this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. Von Eisenberg, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.

JAMES LITTLE, No. [illegible] 7th-st., New-York.

New-York, Sept. 3.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr. Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh, by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but he restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.

JAMES FURLONG, No. [illegible]-av.

No. 136 Allen-st., New-York, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

New-York, July 20, 1863.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a total loss of hearing. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

New-York, March 26, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up, accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest, and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most cheerfully recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. [illegible]-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE, NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

GLAD NEWS FOR THE UNFORTUNATE! THE LONG SOUGHT FOR DISCOVERED AT LAST. CHEROKEE REMEDY AND CHEROKEE INJECTION! COMPOUNDED FROM ROOTS, BARKS AND LEAVES.

CHEROKEE REMEDY, the great Indian Diuretic, cures all diseases of the Urinary Organs, such as Incontinence of the Urine, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Stricture, Gravel, Gleet, &c., and is especially recommended in those cases of Fluor Albus (or Whites in Females) where all the old nauseous medicines have failed.

It is prepared in a highly concentrated form, the dose only being from one to two teaspoonfuls, three times per day.

It is diuretic and alterative in its action; Purifying and cleansing the blood, causing it to flow in all its original purity and vigor—thus removing from the system all pernicious causes which have induced disease.

CHEROKEE INJECTION is intended as an ally or assistant to the CHEROKEE REMEDY, and should be used in conjunction with that medicine in all cases of *Gleet, Fluor Albus or Whites.* Its effects are healing, soothing, and demulcent; removing all scalding, heat, chordee and pain, instead of the burning and almost unendurable pain that is experienced with nearly all the cheap quack injections.

By the use of the CHEROKEE REMEDY and CHEROKEE INJECTION—the two medicines at the same time—all improper discharges are removed, and the weakened organs are speedily restored to full vigor and strength.

For full particulars get our pamphlet from any drug-store in the country, or write us, and we will mail free to any address a full treatise.

Price, CHEROKEE REMEDY, $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5.

Price, CHEROKEE INJECTION, $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5.

Sent by Express to any address on receipt of price.

Sold by all druggists everywhere.

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO., SOLE PROPRIETORS, No. 59 Liberty-st., New-York.

THE GREAT INDIAN MEDICINE, COMPOUNDED FROM ROOTS, BARKS, AND LEAVES. CHEROKEE CURE!

An unfailing cure for Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, and all diseases caused by self-pollution; such as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pains in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, Weak Nerves, Difficulty of Breathing, Trembling, Wakefulness, Eruptions on the Face, Pale Countenance, Insanity, Consumption, and all the direful complaints caused by departing from the path of nature.

This medicine is a simple vegetable extract, and one on which all can rely, as it has been used in our practice for many years, and, with thousands treated, it has not failed in a single instance. Its curative powers have been sufficient to gain victory over the most stubborn case.

To those who have trifled with their constitution until they think themselves beyond the reach of medical aid, we would say, Despair not! the CHEROKEE CURE will restore you to health and vigor, and after all quack doctors have failed!

For full particulars get a Circular from any drug-store in the country, or write the Proprietors, who will mail free to any one desiring the same a full treatise in pamphlet form.

Price, $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5, and forwarded by express to all parts of the world.

Sold by all respectable druggists everywhere.

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ELIXIR. ELIXIR.

DR. WRIGHT'S REJUVENATING ELIXIR! OR, ESSENCE OF LIFE.

PREPARED FROM PURE VEGETABLE EXTRACTS, CONTAINING NOTHING INJURIOUS TO THE MOST DELICATE.

The Rejuvenating Elixir is the result of modern discoveries in the vegetable kingdom, being an entirely new and abstract method of cure, irrespective of all the old and worn-out systems.

This medicine has been tested by the most eminent medical men of the day, and by them pronounced to be one of the greatest medical discoveries of the age.

One bottle will cure General Debility.

A few doses cures Hysterics in females.

One bottle cures Palpitation of the Heart.

A few doses restores the organs of generation.

From one to three bottles restores the manliness and full vigor of youth.

A few doses restores the appetite.

Three bottles cure the worst case of Impotency.

A few doses cures the low-spirited.

One bottle restores mental power.

A few doses bring the rose to the cheek.

The medicine restores to manly vigor and robust health the poor, debilitated, worn-down, and despairing devotee of sensual pleasure.

The listless, enervated youth, the overtasked man of business, the victim of nervous depression, the individual suffering from general debility, or from weakness of a *single* organ, will all find immediate and permanent relief by the use of this Elixir or Essence of Life.

Price $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5, and forwarded by Express, on receipt of money, to any address.

Sold by all druggists everywhere.

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO., SOLE PROPRIETORS, No. 59 Liberty-st., New-York.

CHEROKEE PILLS! SUGAR COATED, FEMALE REGULATOR, HEALTH PRESERVER. CERTAIN AND SAFE.

For the Removal of Obstructions and the Insurance of Regularity in the Recurrence of the Monthly Periods.

They cure or obviate those numerous diseases that spring from irregularity, by removing the irregularity itself.

They cure Suppressed, Excessive and Painful Menstruation.

They cure Green Sickness, (Chlorosis.)

They cure Nervous and Spinal Affections, pains in the back and lower parts of the body, Heaviness, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysteria, Sick Headache, Giddiness, etc. In a word, by removing the Irregularity, they remove the cause and with it ALL the effects that spring from it.

Composed of simple vegetable extracts, they contain nothing deleterious to any constitution, however delicate—their function being to substitute strength for weakness, which, when properly used, they never fail to do.

All letters seeking information or advice will be promptly, freely and discreetly answered.

Full directions accompanying each box.

Price $1 per box, or six boxes for $5.

Sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of price.

Sold by all respectable Druggists.

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO., SOLE PROPRIETORS, No. 59 Liberty-st., New-York.

DR. WISHART'S

DR. WISHART'S
DR. WISHART'S
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.
WILL CURE CONSUMPTION.
WILL CURE CONSUMPTION.
MORE THAN FIFTY THOUSAND
MORE THAN FIFTY THOUSAND
HAVE BEEN CURED
HAVE BEEN CURED
OF CONSUMPTION,
OF CONSUMPTION,
OF CONSUMPTION,
BY DR. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL,
BY DR. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL,
IN THE YEAR 1863.
IN THE YEAR 1863.

Consumption has destroyed more of the human family than any other disease, and the best physicians for many years have despaired of a cure, or a remedy that would heal the lungs; but for more than two hundred years the whole medical world has been impressed that there was a mysterious power and efficiency in the Pine Tree Tar to heal the lungs; therefore they have recommended the use of Tar Water, which in many cases has a good effect; but how to combine its medical properties so as to heal the lungs has ever been a mystery until it was discovered by Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART, of Philadelphia, Penn., the proprietor of Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, and has been put in bottles, patented by the United States Government. We say to the afflicted that Dr. WISHART'S Pine Tree Tar Cordial will produce the INVIGORATION OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS, THE STRENGTHENING OF THE DEBILITATED SYSTEM, THE PURIFICATION AND ENRICHMENT OF THE BLOOD, which must expel from the system the corruption which scrofula breeds. While this is effected by the powerful alterative (changing from disease to health) properties of the Tar Cordial, its healing and renovating principle is also acting upon the irritated surface of the lungs and throat, penetrating to each diseased part, relieving the pain, subduing inflammation and restoring a healthful tendency. Let this twofold power, the healing and the strengthening, continue to act in conjunction with nature's constant recuperative tendency, and the patient is saved, if he has not too long delayed to resort to the means of cure.

PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
IS AN INFALLIBLE CURE
IS AN INFALLIBLE CURE
FOR SORE THROAT AND BREAST.
FOR SORE THROAT AND BREAST.
FOR SORE THROAT AND BREAST.

Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial is a great and effectual remedy for

BLIND AND BLEEDING PILES.
BLIND AND BLEEDING PILES.
BLIND AND BLEEDING PILES.

Thousands have been cured of the above disease when all hope of ever receiving relief was gone.

INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.
INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.
INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.

There is not a medicine discovered that has so much power to dissolve the thick mucus that stops up the wind passages of the lungs as the Pine Tree Tar Cordial, which subdues the fever and inflammation that destroy the power and vitality of the lungs and consign the patient to the grave. We say to all whose lungs are affected, use Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial with great confidence, as it has restored thousands of cases to health that were hopelessly given up to die.

LIVER COMPLAINT
LIVER COMPLAINT
LIVER COMPLAINT
LIVER COMPLAINT
CURED BY PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.
CURED BY PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.
CURED BY PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.
CURED BY PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.
COLDS AND COUGHS
COLDS AND COUGHS
COLDS AND COUGHS
COLDS AND COUGHS

are speedily cured by the use of Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial; it does its work at once, and the patient is cured before other medicines would have had time to have any beneficial effect.

DR. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
DR. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
DR. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
IS A GREAT REMEDY FOR SCROFULA.
IS A GREAT REMEDY FOR SCROFULA.
IS A GREAT REMEDY FOR SCROFULA.

The Pine Tree Tar Cordial will purify the blood and cleanse it of all scrofulous matter that is constantly breeding sores internal and external. Saltrheum, sore legs and all skin diseases are especially cured by Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial; it is good to be applied internal and external in the above cases, as it has great power to heal where it comes in contact with the human flesh.

PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL

is a great remedy for chronic croup and diphtheria, which is sending thousands and thousands of children to a premature grave. It can be cured by Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial.

Out of ten thousand cases where it has been tried in the past two years, it has never missed a case where it was taken in time. All families should have it on hand, as it gives instant relief in croup and diphtheria.

ASTHMA AND COUGH.
ASTHMA AND COUGH.
ASTHMA AND COUGH.
ASTHMA AND COUGH.

The Pine Tree Tar Cordial gives instantaneous relief in cases of asthma and whooping cough. It often cures whooping before it runs half its course, as it acts at once upon the phlegm and mucus, and expels them from the throat, and the sufferer is relieved. In case of asthma use Dr. Wishart's Dyspepsia Pills with the Cordial, as they have never been known to fail to cure that disease.

Beware of counterfeits. The genuine has the name of the proprietor and a pine tree blown in the bottle. All others are spurious imitations. Price, $1 per bottle, or $5 per dozen.

Sold by all respectable druggists and storekeepers.

Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART, Store and office, No. 10 North 2d-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

NEW-YORK AGENCY AT HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE.
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View near Yorktown—Burnt House.
Reconnoissance from Wynn's Mill.
View of Rebel Works at Wynn's Mill.
Rebel Works near Lee's Mills.
Map of Fortifications and Battle of Williamsburgh.
Reconnoissance at Bottom's and Railroad Bridges.
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IF YOU WANT TO KNOW why happiness sometimes should be open to the sober, read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free, at Sinclair Tousey's, No. 121 Nassau-st., the principal newsdealers throughout the country, at E. Warner's, No. 8 Tryon-st., or of the author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

TWO THOUSAND PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH IN A CHURCH IN CHILI. 6 GRAPHIC ILLUSTRATIONS OF THIS AWFUL TRAGEDY. EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR VIEWS OF THE HORRIBLE SCENE DURING THE CONFLAGRATION, FROM SKETCHES TAKEN ON THE SPOT, BY DON CARLOS HENRIQUES, AND DRAWN BY M. TOPCOCK, EXCLUSIVELY FOR DEMOREST'S NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS. OUT ON FRIDAY OF THIS WEEK. SEND YOUR ORDERS IN EARLY TO INSURE A SUPPLY. NEW TYPE AND OTHER VALUABLE IMPROVEMENTS. INTERESTING ILLUSTRATIONS AND LITERARY MATTER WILL APPEAR IN THIS NUMBER.

STATEMENT OF THE GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK.

For the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1863, as required by Charter.

Premiums on outstanding Risks, Dec. 31, 1862		$[illegible]
Premiums received on Marine Risks, from January 1, 1863, to Dec. 31, 1863		[illegible]
Total Marine Premiums		[illegible]
Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1863, to Dec. 31, 1863, less return premiums	[illegible]	
Interest received and accrued, profits on Exchange, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Losses adjusted and paid, and estimated losses, less salvages	[illegible]	
Expenses, commissions, taxes and July interest	[illegible]	
The Company has the following assets:		
Cash in bank, and funds in hands of London bankers	[illegible]	
United States and City Bonds and bank stocks	[illegible]	
Scrip held by Company	[illegible]	
Accrued Interest to be received	[illegible]	
Real estate and loans on bonds and mortgages	[illegible]	
Loans on demand	[illegible]	
Bills receivable	[illegible]	[illegible]

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next.

A cash Dividend of Eight and a half per cent. will be paid to stockholders, on and after the 18th of January inst.

After reserving over two million dollars capital and surplus, the balance of the outstanding certificates of the scrip issue of 1860, and fifty (50) per cent. of the scrip issue of 1860 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next; from which date all interest on the respective portions indicated will cease.

A scrip dividend of twenty-five per cent. is declared on the net earned participating premiums of the Company for the year ending December 31, 1863, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 1st day of April next.

The stock transfer books will be closed until the [illegible] of January inst.

The scrip transfer books will be closed until the [illegible] of February next.

By order of the Board, DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary. New-York, 15th January, 1864.

DIRECTORS.

W. C. PICKERSGILL,	JAMES BENKARD,
WM. H. GUION,	WM. M. EVARTS,
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RICHARD LATHERS, President. JOHN A. PARKER, Vice-President. JAMES F. COX, 2d Vice-President. DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

This Company having established branch offices at London under the management of Messrs. JOHN PICKERSGILL & SON, and at Liverpool under the management of Messrs. GUION & CO., risks will be taken in London and Liverpool on shipments to and from all parts of the world on the same terms and conditions as are obtained from first-class companies in England. Losses under policies issued by these branches will be adjusted and paid, either at London, Liverpool or New-York, as may be agreed on when the risks are taken.

THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION

Is in urgent want of funds. Its operations for the relief of the army were never more extensive and effective than now. Its depots and agents are at every military centre, from Washington to the Rio Grande. The money value of the supplies it issued to the Army of the Potomac during and immediately after Gettysburgh, exceeded seventy thousand dollars. Its issues at Chattanooga were on a like scale. Thousands of men needing "Special Relief" are daily cared for in its "Homes." Its storeboats and wagon trains follow our soldiers everywhere. Its other and equally important departments of work, Sanitary Inspection, Hospital Inspection, Hospital Directory, Transportation of the sick and wounded, &c., are in full operation. The cost of all this life saving work is not less than forty-five thousand dollars per month. Its funds are now much reduced, and immediate contributions are requested to sustain it.

The Fairs that have been got up with such admirable and unprecedented energy and success at Chicago, Cincinnati and Boston, though reported everywhere as "for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission," have not as yet contributed a dollar to its treasury. The large sums thus raised have been received by the branches of the Commission at those cities respectively.

These branches apply them, most usefully, mainly to the purchase of material to be made up into clothing, bedding, &c., and for like purposes. They thus relieve the treasury of the Commission from the necessity of purchasing supplies belonging to certain classes. But they render no aid to any other department of its work.

Those who desire fuller information as to the organization, method and cost of the Commission are referred to a statement of its system and of the application of its funds just published, copies of which may be had on application at the office of the United States Sanitary Commission, No. 823 Broadway, or at the bookstore of A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway.

It is submitted to all humane and patriotic men that the Commission has saved, and is daily saving, lives this country cannot afford to lose; what it is doing to economize the life and health of our soldiers is worth to the country ten times the money the Commission has received, and is of direct practical importance to every one interested in diminishing the cost and the duration of the war.

Contributions may be sent to the Treasurer, at No. 68 Wall-st., or No. 823 Broadway, New-York.

By order of the Standing Committee, GEORGE T. STRONG, Treasurer United States Sanitary Commission.

Dec. 28, 1863.

LADIES' GILT COMBS, NEW STYLES, FROM PARIS—TWO, THREE, FOUR, SIX, EIGHT, TEN, and FIFTEEN DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DIAMOND RINGS—TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY, Thirty-five, Forty, Fifty, Sixty-five, Seventy-five, Eighty-five, One Hundred, Two, Three, Four, Five, Six and Seven Hundred Dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SILVER WATCHES OF ALL KINDS—FIFTEEN, EIGHTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY-FIVE, FORTY-FIVE, FIFTY and SEVENTY-FIVE Dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

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HOWES & MACY,
(Late Officers of the Park Bank,)
BANKERS,
30 WALL STREET,
in Rooms lately occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., U. S. Assistant Treasurer.

INTEREST ALLOWED to Depositors; subject, nevertheless, to their checks without notice.

U. S. 5-20 BONDS, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, and all kinds of Securities for sale or procured.

PARTICULAR AND PROMPT ATTENTION will be given to collections on all accessible points of the United States and Canada.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS. OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH, U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS, NO. 38 WALL-ST. [illegible] We also buy and sell at market rates: U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81. U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES. U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES. U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS. U. S. QUARTERMASTERS AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, [illegible] NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL-TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT securities. BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and Investors will find [illegible]. DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made [illegible]. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission. FISK & HATCH, BANKERS and DEALERS in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 38 WALL-ST.

SALE OF [illegible] SIX PER CENT. STATE BONDS. [illegible] TREASURY OFFICE, HARTFORD, Jan. 12, 1864. [illegible] GABRIEL W. COITE, State Treasurer.

MARION COUNTY, OHIO, BONDS. [illegible] JNO. ROSENCRANS, JACOB F. MARTIN, W. S. MORRIS, Commissioners of Marion County, Ohio. [illegible] Auditor and Clerk of Board.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON, BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada. Interest allowed on deposits.

[illegible] & CO. No. 8 Wall-st. BANKERS & BROKERS. Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. [illegible]

BROWN BROTHERS & Co. NO. 59 WALL-ST. ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

JOHN A. ISELIN, NO. 32 WALL-ST., [illegible] U. S. Treasury Building. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Domestic and Foreign Exchange, bought and sold on commission.

EDWARD KING offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. NO. 3 HANOVER-ST.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE "MANLEY PADDLE WHEEL COMPANY."—The Manley Paddle Wheel Company being desirous to call a meeting of the stockholders of said Company, for the purpose of increasing its capital stock, hereby give notice that a meeting of the stockholders of said Company is hereby called for said purpose under the provisions of sec. 21 of an act entitled "An Act to authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining, mechanical or chemical purposes," passed Feb. 17, 1848. The said meeting will be held at the office of [illegible], No. 137 Broadway, Room No. [illegible], at 12 o'clock at noon, on the 6th day of February next. The amount to which it will be proposed at said meeting to increase the capital is $500,000. [illegible], Jan. [illegible], 1864.
JOHN EGERTON, HENRY COGGILL, GEORGE E. STONE, } Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE BREVOORT INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 70 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 13, 1864. AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing term: GOUVERNEUR [illegible], WILLIAM K. HINMAN, OSCAR CHEESMAN, PETER F. RANDOLPH, [illegible], WILLIAM HERTZEL, HENRY A. SMYTHE, JOSEPH S. LOWRY, AARON L. REID, JAMES C. HARRIOTT, JOHN C. HOLBROOK, CHAS. E. BLUMENTHAL. At a subsequent meeting of the Board, James C. Harriott was unanimously re-elected President. JOHN C. HAVILAND, Secretary.

THE MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the LANGDON ROLLING-MILL COMPANY, advertised to be held at the office of the Company [illegible], on Tuesday, Jan. 19, has been postponed to TUESDAY, Jan. 26, at 11 o'clock A. M., at same place, at which time Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be elected. J. R. LAWRENCE, Secretary.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—In sums to suit. No commission charged. Applications in writing, with [illegible]. WARREN C. BROWN, Counsellor-at-Law, No. 80 Broadway.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's Office, in Dubuque, on Monday, Feb. 8, 1864. The Transfer Books will be closed on the evening of Jan. 20 until after the election. JAMES K. McKINLAY, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICE. THE PUBLIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD [illegible] NO. 43 WILLIAM-ST. Commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. punctually. [illegible] NICOLAY, Manager.

[illegible] BANK, New-York, Jan. 14, 1864. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for three inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking-house on Monday, Feb. 1. The poll will open at 1 and close at 2 o'clock P. M. DANIEL [illegible] H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on Brooklyn property. Apply to HAGNER & SMITH, Attorneys-at-Law, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1864. IN ADDITION TO OUR ESTABLISHMENT in Liverpool, BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., we have opened a house in London under the same firm. The business will be conducted in both places in connection with our houses in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and this City. BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

A MIDDLE-AGED GENTLEMAN, FOR MANY years a merchant of this City, desires a position in a counting-house, bank or [illegible]. Address MERCHANT, care of A. & N., Box No. [illegible] Post-office.

FINANCIAL.

WHEELER & CO.
BROKERS IN SPECIE, STOCKS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 33 WALL-ST., New-York.

UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTY BONDS. THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY has not yet given notice of any intention to withdraw this popular loan from sale at PAR. Until ten days' notice is given, the undersigned will continue to supply the public. The whole amount authorized is FIVE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. FOUR HUNDRED AND SEVENTY MILLIONS of this amount has been already subscribed for and paid into the Treasury, leaving a balance of only THIRTY MILLIONS UNSOLD. With present rate of sale, this amount will be absorbed in a very short period. Full coupons from November furnished with interest paid in GOLD from that date. VERMILYE & CO., NO. 44 WALL-ST., Gov't Agents Five-Twenty Loan.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864. THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with the requirements of section 13 of its charter:
Outstanding premiums, Jan. 1, 1863 ... $2[illegible],311 67
Premiums received from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1863, inclusive ... [illegible]
Total amount of marine premiums ... $961,714 [illegible]
This Company has issued no policies, except on cargo and freight for the voyage. No risks have been taken upon hulls of vessels.
Premiums marked off as earned, during the period as above ... $761,067 [illegible]
Paid for losses and expenses during the same period ... [illegible]
Return premiums ... $67,06[illegible]
The Company has the following assets: Cash in bank ... $214,04[illegible] 43; United States, New-York City bank and other stocks ... [illegible]; Loans on stocks drawing interest ... [illegible]; Premium notes and bills receivable ... 236,[illegible]; Subscription notes in advance of premiums ... [illegible]; Scrip of sundry Mut. Ins. Comp., reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at ... [illegible]
Total assets ... $1,2[illegible] 67

The Board of Trustees have this day resolved to pay a Dividend of interest of six per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, on the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the 2d day of February next. The Trustees have further resolved that the whole of the outstanding certificates of the Company, of the issue of 1860, be redeemed and paid in cash to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d day of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and cancelled. Also, resolved, that a Dividend of Thirty per cent., free of Government tax, be declared on the net amount of earned premiums for the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, for which Certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 5th of April next.
The profits of the Company, ascertained from Jan. [illegible], 1855, to the 1st day of January, 1863, for which Certificates were issued, amount to ... [illegible]
Additional profits from 1st January, 1863, to 1st January, 1864 ... 222,635 00
Total profits for nine years ... [illegible]
The Certificates previous to 1860 have been redeemed in cash ... 6[illegible],940 00
Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1864 ... [illegible]
By order of the Board, THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

TRUSTEES. ALFRED EDWARDS, A. C. RICHARDS, SHEPPARD GANDY, W. M. RICHARDS, of the firm of Richards & Collins, C. D. H. GILLESPIE, C. E. MILNOR, MARTIN BATES, Jr., of the firm of Martin Bates, Jr. & Co., FREDERICK R. [illegible], of the firm of [illegible] & Co., MOSES A. HOPPOCK, SANFORD COBB, Jr., W. H. MELLEN, E. W. BULL, of the firm of E. W. Bull & Co., [illegible] HADDEN, L. P. MORTON, of the firm of L. P. Morton & Co., F. W. MEYER, of the firm of H. & F. W. Meyer, [illegible], of the firm of Halsted, Haines & Co., WILLIAM LECONEY, [illegible], WILLIAM KENT, BYRON SHERMAN, of the firm of Sherman Bros., JEHIAL READ, JOHN A. BARTOW, of the firm of [illegible] & Bartow, A. S. BARNES, of the firm of Barnes & Burr, ALEX. M. EARLE, of the firm of Earle & Co., [illegible], JOHN A. HADDEN, of the firm of Hadden & Co., GEO. G. WETMORE, of the firm of Wetmore & Co., F. H. VANDERVOORT, JOSIAH H. [illegible], OLIVER K. KING, of the firm of O. K. King & Co., DAVID LAMB.
ALFRED EDWARDS, President, WILLIAM LECONEY, Vice-President. THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER. Paid-up capital ... £2,500,000. Reserved fund ... £[illegible]. Head Office, No. 65 Threadneedle-st., London, E. C. Court of Directors 1863–1864. GEORGE GARDEN NICOL, Esq., Chairman. DONALD LARNACH, Esq. GEORGE E. ROBINSON, Esq. GEORGE MAY, Esq. THOMAS STENHOUSE, Esq. Sir FREDERICK JAMES HALLIDAY, K.C.B. DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., ex-officio. DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., Chief Manager. LONDON BANKERS. Bank of England. London Joint Stock Bank. BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Singapore, Penang, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Japan, Mauritius, Manila, Batavia, Bankok. The undersigned grant mercantile credits on the above-named institution, available in India and China, and all ports east of the Cape of Good Hope. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

McKIM BROS. & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 6[illegible] WALL-ST. DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND DOMESTIC AND STERLING EXCHANGE. STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD EXCLUSIVELY ON COMMISSION. Interest allowed on deposit accounts. Business paper collected. BALTIMORE FUNDS TAKEN ON FAVORABLE TERMS. Advances made on satisfactory securities.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned, at Boston, until noon on SATURDAY, the sixth day of February proximo, for the sale and delivery to me within five days thereafter, of Ninety-two or any portion thereof of the One Thousand Dollar Bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1883, also for any other Bonds of said Company, or of the Chicago and Aurora, or of the Central Military Tract Railroad Companies, for the Sinking Fund. EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee of Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company. BOSTON, Jan. 5, 1864.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE interest on the Bonds and Stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due Feb. 1, 1864, will be paid on that day by DANIEL DEVLIN, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the Broadway Bank. The Transfer Books will be closed TUESDAY, the 12th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller. CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Jan. 4, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., New-York, Jan. 5, 1864. RESOLVED—THAT THE HOLDERS AND owners of all shares of the Stock of this Company and of all obligations of the Company, or provisional certificates, authorizing the entry of shares thereof, upon which ninety dollars per share has not been paid, be required to complete the payment of ninety dollars per share thereon, prior to or upon the 5th day of February next, at the office of the Treasurer of this Company, in the City of New-York; and that in default of such payment, the shares will be sold at public auction, pursuant to section four of the charter of the Company. By order of the Board. L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE SCIOTO AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of bonds of the Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad Company, secured by the mortgage to Henry B. Bennett and Edwin Ludlow, Trustees, are requested to communicate immediately with MORRIS A. TYNG, No. 29 Wall-st., New-York, with a view to securing their interests under the said mortgage.

$50,000.—SPECIAL CAPITAL WANTED in a prominent importing house on Broadway; thirty years' experience in the business; present capital [illegible]; but inadequate to the facilities for doing the business, which is done mostly for cash, and very profitable; only two partners, one residing in Europe as purchaser. None but principals, with name and address, need apply. Address Box [illegible] New-York Post-office.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.—The coupons due Jan. 1, 1864, on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after the 1st proximo, in gold coin, less Government tax, at the office of EUGENE KELLY & CO., No. 36 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL DISCOUNT all notes drawn or indorsed by them, at the rate of 6 per cent. [illegible]. J. B. & W. W. CORNELL & CO. No. [illegible] Centre-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST. Will continue to furnish U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, [illegible] at par until further notice. To Banks, Bankers and dealers in Government Securities the usual Commission allowed. Would buy and sell at market rates: U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS. U. S. COUPON BONDS, of 1881. U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES. U. S. QUARTERMASTER CHECKS. THE NEW U. S. 5 PER CENT. INTEREST BEARING LEGAL TENDER NOTES. Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected on favorable terms. VERMILYE & CO., GOVERNMENT AGENTS FIVE-TWENTY LOAN. NO. 44 WALL-ST., N. Y.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO. NO. [illegible] WALL-ST. BANKERS AND BROKERS. DEALERS IN UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS. FOR $2,000,000. SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers, No. 2[illegible] Nassau-st., New-York. The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year. These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to *Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.* The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are set apart and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Logansport; this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a first and only mortgage on a line of road 2[illegible]0 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 30 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago. *It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.* The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864. The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened. W. D. JUDSON, President. No. 37 William-st., New-York, Dec. 23, 1863.

U. S. 5-20 LOAN. We beg to call attention to the comparatively small amount of Five-Twenty Bonds remaining unsold, now less than thirty-four millions, and would suggest the importance of subscriptions being sent to us forthwith, as the residue is liable at any moment to be exhausted, after which they will not be obtainable, except at a premium. The demand occasioned by the formation of new Banks, as well as for investment, is daily increasing. Less delay is anticipated in delivery for the future. We continue for the present to allow one-eighth per cent. commission to parties purchasing for resale. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., United States Five-Twenty Loan Agents.

SIMONSON & BROWN offer their services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold. No. 2½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF THE City of Quincy, Ill., are requested to meet the Mayor of said city, at the office of VAN VLECK & TUCKER, No. 4 Broad-st., on THURSDAY, the 21st inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

HOWARD LAPSLEY OFFERS HIS SERVICES at the New-York Stock Exchange for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold, strictly on commission. Office No. 32 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1863. JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1864. The Board of Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of Five per Cent. per Annum on all sums of $500 and under, and of Four per Cent. on deposits over $500, free from Government tax, be allowed to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18. All interest not drawn will draw interest from Jan. 1 as principal. B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President. JOHN S. [illegible], JAMES [illegible], } Secretaries.

DIVIDEND. OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1864. The BOARD of DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT., (free from Government tax,) payable at their office No. 66 Wall-st., on and after Jan. 4, 1864. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 187 West-st., New-York, Jan. 12, 1864. DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend from the earnings of the road for six months ending 31st December, 1863, of Four per cent, on the Common Capital Stock, free of the United States Income Tax. Also a dividend of Three and one-half per cent. on the Preferred Stock, the Company assuming and paying the United States Income Tax out of the undivided earnings belonging to the Preferred Stock account. Both payable at the Treasurer's office, Erie-place, on the first day of February next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books. The Transfer Books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed at the close of business on Saturday the 16th inst., and be reopened on the morning of Tuesday, the second day of February. HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., (AS REORGANIZED), CHILLICOTHE, Jan. 16, 1864. DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Cash Dividend out of the earnings of the past six months, of Three (3) Per Cent. on the First Preference Shares of this Company; also, a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Second Preference Shares will be paid in shares of the same class. These dividends are payable on the 10th of February next. Those appearing on the books as stockholders on the 1st January at the Transfer Office, in New-York, will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in that city. Those registered on the books at this office will be paid in Chillicothe. W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD CO., OFFICE, No. 18 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. [illegible], 1864. A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., LESS the Government tax, was this day declared, payable to the holders of the guaranteed stock of this Company, on the first day of February next, from the net earnings for the six months ending on the 31st inst. The Stock Books for the guaranteed stock will be closed on the 20th inst. at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 2d February next, at 10 A. M. HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER R. R. Co., NORWICH, CONN., Jan. 13, 1864. DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half of One per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable to the Stockholders on the 21st inst., whose names are on the Stock Ledger of the Company on the 16th inst. Dividend payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company's office, No. 26 Wall-st., New-York. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 22d inst. G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HOME INSURANCE CO., No. 135 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Jan. [illegible], 1864. A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT, and an extra dividend of thirteen (13) per cent. free from Government tax, have been this day declared on the old capital stock of one million dollars, payable on demand to stockholders entitled to receive the same, as holders of said stock on the 10th day of December last. JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 Wall-st. Capital Stock ... $200,000 00. Assets Jan. 1, 1864 ... [illegible],375 27. A semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., free of tax, payable on demand, has been declared by this Company. ISAAC R. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Jan. 12, 1864—A Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent., (3½) free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand. HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

MARINE BANK, New-York, Jan. 16, 1864. A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Feb. 1, prox., free of Government tax. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date. J. DE LAMATER, Cashier.

New-York, Jan. 14, 1864. DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared, payable the 18th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st. By order of the Board, ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 4 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1864. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, free from Government tax, payable on demand. W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INS. CO., No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1864. DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax. JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

59TH DIVIDEND. BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST.
CAPITAL ... $153,000 00
SURPLUS ... 131,949 15
ASSETS ... 284,949 15
UNSETTLED LOSSES ... 250 00
The usual semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. and the Government Tax (payable on demand) has THIS DAY been declared from the profits of the last six months. FRANCIS P. FURNALD, President. CHARLES BURKHALTER, Vice-President. JOHN W. CHENEY, Secretary. JANUARY 2, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1864. The DIRECTORS of this COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual CASH DIVIDEND to stockholders of FOUR (4) PER CENT., payable on demand. Also, a SCRIP DIVIDEND of FIFTY (50) PER CENT. to its customers upon the premiums earned during the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business, and scrip will be issued on the 15th day of February. Also, an INTEREST DIVIDEND of SIX (6) PER CENT. in cash on all outstanding scrip, payable on demand. All free of Government tax. LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

SEVENTH DIVIDEND. OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 4 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. [illegible], 1864. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the original Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand, free of United States tax. RUDOLPH GARRIGUE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NO. 27. The Directors of the NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, free of Government tax. No. [illegible] WALL-ST., Jan. 13, 1864. JONATHAN D. STEELE, President. P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. [illegible] BROADWAY. NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864. A Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. has been declared payable on demand, free from Government tax. HENRY BEECKMAN, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS, 67 Bleecker-st., Jan. 13, 1864. THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED a Dividend or Interest, under the provisions of the By-Laws, for the last six months, ending the 31st December, as follows: At the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums of five and under five hundred dollars; and of Four Per Cent. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upward, free from Government tax, payable on and after the third Monday, being the 18th of this month. Also, an extra Dividend, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the said half-yearly interest or dividend; to be calculated on the same principle and payable to depositors, or passed to their credit at the same time with the said January interest. The interest in both cases is carried to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst. ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., TREASURER'S OFFICE, Jan. 6, 1864. A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per share, free from Government Tax, has THIS DAY been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of February next. The transfer books will be closed on the 30th inst., and reopened upon the morning of the 16th of February. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

ARCTIC INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 18 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, January 13, 1864. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (free of Government tax) on the OLD CAPITAL STOCK of the Company, PAYABLE ON DEMAND to the Stockholders entitled to receive the same, or their legal representatives. VINCENT TILYOU, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. [illegible] WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1864. DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten Per Cent., (free from Government tax,) payable to the stockholders on and after the 8th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 12, 1864. THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Seven per Cent., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on THURSDAY, 14th inst. H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. [illegible], 1864. DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent. on the Capital Stock, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 11th inst. until that day. By order. GEO. HODGSDON, Sec.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 10 WALL-ST., Jan. 12, 1864. DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. free from Government tax, payable on demand. A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE, WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY, BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1864. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18th, next. C. L. BLODGET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE "BREVOORT INSURANCE COMPANY," No. 70 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1864. THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. JOHN C. HAVILAND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF YONKERS & NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1864. DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. payable on demand, free of Government tax. JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 18 Wall-st. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax. JAN. 13, 1864. WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMER'S BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864. THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums of Five Dollars and upward, and not exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, and Four per Cent. per annum on all sums over Five Hundred Dollars which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st instant, will be allowed to depositors, payable on or after MONDAY, 18th instant, in accordance with provisions of the by-laws. Also an extra dividend, at the rates above named, will be allowed and paid in the same manner. Interest not called for will remain as principal, drawing interest from 1st inst. The Bank is open for business daily, from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees. THOMAS JEREMIAH, President. G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place, New-York, Jan. 12, 1864.—The trustees of this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and FIVE PER CENT. over $500, free from Government tax, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18. Interest placed to the credit of depositors, and if not withdrawn will draw interest the same as a deposit from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock. FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President. WARD B. WORRALL, Secretary. [illegible], Accountant.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, No. 177 Chatham-square, New-York. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED. Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 7 P. M. M. D. VAN PELT, President. CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer. J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

THE INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS of Merchants' Clerks has, by order of its Trustees, declared interest, free from Government tax, on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1863, on sums of $5 and not exceeding $500, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, and on sums exceeding $500 at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 18. The interest is credited to depositors, and draws interest from Jan. 1, the same as principal. MOSES H. GRINNELL, President. ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-AV.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and of (5) FIVE PER CENT. on deposits over $500, free from Government tax, be allowed to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal. Bank open daily from 9 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 7 P. M. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President. ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary. No. 1 THIRD-AVENUE, Dec. 31.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.; WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M. Six Per Cent. interest allowed. The January Dividend will be paid free of Government tax. Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. THOMAS CHRISTY, Pres't. R. H. BULL, Sec'y.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST. CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day from 10 to 3 and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7. Bank books in English, German and French. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will bear interest from 1st inst. GEORGE FOLSOM, President. SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK—CORNER THIRD-AVENUE and 26th-st. CHARTERED 1853. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evening from 5 to 8. SIX PER CENT. interest allowed. All deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from the 1st. SPENCER K. GREEN, President. RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE.

ALLEN & BROWN, REAL ESTATE BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS, JONATHAN W. ALLEN, JOSIAH W. BROWN, No. [illegible] Broadway, Offer the following brown-stone-front HOUSES and LOTS for sale:
Lexington-av., cor. [illegible]th-st. Lexington-av., near 38th-st.
Madison-av., near [illegible]th-st. Livingston-pl., cor. 18th-st.
W. 14th-st., near 7th-av. W. 14th-st., near 8th-av.
W. 37th-st., near 5th-av. W. 39th-st., near 5th-av.
W. [illegible]th-st., near 8th-av. W. [illegible]th-st., near 8th-av.
W. 46th-st., near 5th-av. W. 47th-st., near 5th-av.
Also, a number of houses and lots in desirable locations. Also, desirable store property on Broadway, Duane, Worth, Franklin, White, Lispenard, Canal and Spring sts. Also, Central Park lots on 5th and 8th avs. Also, several very desirable plots of lots near the Central Park, and in other desirable locations.

LOTS FOR SALE. For sale, sixteen lots of ground on west side of 2d-av., and 54th and 55th streets, in all 200 feet square, suitable for a church or other public building. The entire purchase money may remain on mortgage, if the property be immediately and satisfactorily improved. Apply to JOHN RILEY, President Second-av. R. R. Co., corner 42d-st., or JOHN O'BRIEN, Treasurer, No. 49 Wall-st., or THOMAS CRANE, No. 340 Madison-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. [illegible] PRINCE-ST., NEAR McDougal-st., was put in perfect order by the owner for himself. Being compelled to go to the country, will sell at a sacrifice rather than rent it; cost over $9,000 in gold when property was low; will sell at much less if applied for soon; has all modern improvements, gas, Croton baths, speaking-tubes, high ceilings, white marble mantels, iron door in front basement, new back piazza, with entire new yard fences, splendid grapevine and rosebushes in great variety. Inquire at No. 213 Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

TO OWNERS OF DWELLING-HOUSES.—HOUSES WANTED.—We have customers for several first-class and medium-class dwelling-houses, and invite from responsible parties a list of such property as they desire to sell this Spring, with the cash price. Wanted, a first-class dwelling-house on 34th-st., between 5th and 7th avs., and possession, if possible, within six weeks. BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY ON WALKER AND ELM STS.—The plot of land situated on the southeast corner of Walker and Elm sts., together with the substantially built brick stores and dwellings thereon, known as Nos. 93, 95 and 97 Elm-st., and No. 101 Walker-st., being 65 feet 6 inches on Elm-st., and 76 feet 3 in. on Walker-st. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

A NUMBER OF BROWN-STONE AND BRICK HOUSES for sale, on 11th, 17th, 22d, 29th, 34th, 38th, 39th, 41st, 45th and 47th sts., near 4th, 5th and 6th avs., at prices from $10,000 to $40,000. Also, several fine brown-stone houses on Madison and 5th avs., some with stables; prices from $40,000 to $100,000. E. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 12 WEST 15th-st., second door from Broadway, a 4-story, 21-ft. brown-stone house, furnished or unfurnished; just being put in perfect order, frescoed and painted. Possession by the 1st of February. Has been finished three years, with all the modern improvements. Apply to Dr. [illegible], No. 173 Broadway, from 10 to 2.

WANTED TO HIRE, WITH A VIEW TO PURCHASE, a small first-class house, with 10 or 15 acres good land, on the water within 15 or 20 miles of the City Hall; east bank of the Hudson preferred. Locality must be healthy, and where are the advantages of good bathing, fishing and boating. Address, with full particulars, C. C. C., Box No. [illegible] P. O.

BROOKLYN.—A FIRST-CLASS THREE STORY Philadelphia brick, high stoop house and a small brown-stone house, very desirably located, will be sold low, or a good exchange will be made for a country residence near the City. Call for particulars to IRELAND & SERTINE, No. 1 Tryon-row, corner Centre-st.

FOR SALE AT WILLIAMSBURGH—THE three-story brick dwelling-house and lot, No. 35 South 8th-st.; also the lot in the immediate rear, on South 9th-st., with frame stable thereon. Location fine and within three minutes' walk of the ferries. Apply to E. BERRY, at the Tradesmen's Bank.

FOR SALE—HOUSE CANNEL [illegible] ex ship Arlington and James L. Bogert, unloading for a few days at foot of 26th-st., North River, in lots to suit, by LEWIS W. PHILLIPS, No. 437 6th-av. and No. [illegible].

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—LOT 23x98, house four stories, with modern improvements, and in first-rate order; the location is one of the pleasantest in the City. Apply at No. 26 Lamartine-place, from 10 to 2 o'clock. Price, $14,000.

CHURCH FOR SALE.—THE SUBSTANTIAL brick church edifice at Yorkville, on 83d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., for sale on terms to suit a purchaser. No more desirable location can be found for a new Mission Church and School. Apply to No. 329 Lexington-av.

MANUFACTORY FOR SALE.—FIVE STORY brick building on Spring-st., with basement and vault, well lighted, with or without a lot and building on Thompson-st., forming an L. Apply to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 18 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, ON Brooklyn Heights, with all the modern improvements; cost $12,000 in 1861; house, 25x50, three stories; lot, 25x100; possession can be given in March or April if required. Address C., Box No. 207 Post-office.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND FURNITURE ON Murray Hill, between Madison and Park avs. A four-story brown stone house, in perfect order, 21 feet front, well furnished, partly new. Price $[illegible]. Address D. D., Box No. [illegible] Post-office.

CLINTON AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE—The house and twelve lots of ground on the northeast corner of Clinton and Greene avs., Brooklyn. Apply to SUMNER R. STONE, No. 36 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN STONE front house on Brooklyn Heights, with all the modern improvements. Address G. H. S., Box No. 2468 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS LARGE BRICK dwelling-house and lot on 14th-st., near 6th-av., with brick stable in the rear. Lot 37½ feet front by 136 feet deep. A. FINDLEY, No. 31 Pine-st., second floor.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house in 26th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel, and a few doors from Madison-square. Apply to A. H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT TO LET. The residence of the late Philip Dater will be let, with furniture and appurtenances, to a desirable party, for one year from this Spring. The house is of stone, fifty feet square, and has a two-story extension. There is a fine view of the East River. The place contains sixty acres of land in a high state of cultivation, two large vegetable gardens, and numerous fruit and ornamental trees of choice varieties; also, two graperies and an ice-house, filled. There are commodious outbuildings and a porter's lodge, built of stone. The situation is in Westchester, 1½ miles from Harlem Bridge, adjoining the property of the late Charles Denison and B. M. Whitlock. For further particulars apply to PHILIP DATER, No. 161 Front-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT of the late Henry Whitney, at New-Haven, within the city limits. The above property consists of 6[illegible] acres of land, with elegant dwelling-house, built of brick, 52 feet square, two stories, attic and basement, in good order, together with all the necessary out-buildings, inclosed partly by a picket fence, forming a square, situate between Orange, Carmer and Edwards sts. and Whitney-av., ten minutes' walk from the New-Haven Green, is offered for sale in one parcel, without restriction. Mr. Charles Fagan, gardener, on the premises, will show the property to visitors. For further particulars apply personally, or by letter, to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., New-York, or J. MANSFIELD, Esq., New-Haven.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—AT Southeast, Putnam County, N. Y., 55 miles from New-York by Harlem Railroad; a fine modern house, spacious and well arranged; 50 acres of good land; convenient out-houses; fruit and shade trees in abundance; location healthy and delightful; price low; terms easy. Inquire of A. E. TWEEDY & CO., No. 53 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE NINETY miles from the City via Hudson River Railroad, containing some five acres of thoroughly tilled land, upon which there are fruit trees and fruits of all kinds. The house is a large, first-class two-story frame building, with wings on either side; warmed all through with a furnace, has a bathing-room on the second floor; attached is a fine green-house, and in connection a large glass forwarding-house. The entire premises are in perfect order. Price, $15,000. Also, a two-story frame building, basement and attic finished, in perfect order. For particulars inquire at No. 113 West 13th-st.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, A large first-class country house, with out-buildings, garden, lawn, beautiful shade trees, a variety of fruits, and 37 acres of land, fronting on Harlem River, Westchester side, near the Fordham landing. This is one of the finest as well as one of the most accessible country residences in the vicinity of New-York. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 31 Pine-st.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, the desirable dwelling, containing fourteen rooms, situated corner of 4th and Centre sts., with coach-house and stable, one acre of land, abundance of fruit and ornamental trees. Possession can be had at once. Commutation by railroad to New-York, $50 per annum. Price, $6,000; rent, $400. Apply to H. F. [illegible], Plainfield, N. J.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, DEsirably located in Westchester County, within 30 miles of the City, near a depot. The house is large, in modern style, and in fine order; the grounds tastefully arranged, with plenty of fruit; [illegible]. IRELAND & SERTINE, No. 1 Tryon-row, opposite Hall of Records.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND [illegible] from New-York [illegible]. Also, country seats and farms, to let for the season or year, by [illegible] BLACKWELL, No. 58 William-st., New-York, 9 to 12 A. M.; No. 40 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 4 P. M.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—ONE AND A HALF MILES FROM White Plains depot, a farm of 40 acres of fine land, fine house; extended view of the Sound; good house, with new barn, &c. Apply to F. C. BULKLEY, No. [illegible] Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles north of Suffolk Station; new dwelling-house, first-class outbuildings, two fish-ponds, &c., and about 200 acres of land. For terms and particulars, apply to G. C. & E. J. GENET, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO LET.

BROADWAY STORES AND ADJOINING PREMISES TO LEASE. Nos. 395, 397 and 399 Broadway. Nos. 59, 61 and 63 Walker-st. These premises are adjoining and form the southwest corner of Broadway and Walker-st. Nos. 402 and 404 Broadway, west side, above Walker-st.; No. 53 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, for a term not exceeding five years from 1st May next. Proposals will be received for the premises separately or together. Satisfactory security required. By order of N. Y. Life Insurance and Trust Co., Trustees. Apply to WM. HURRY, No. [illegible] William-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE. A new and handsome house, 12 rooms, [illegible] beautifully situated, opposite the river at [illegible], Rahway, about one-third of an acre, with stable in rear; half a mile from depot; one hour's ride from the foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York. Possession given immediately. Inquire of HENRY SPEAR, No. [illegible] Pearl-st.

TO RENT—A SLATE QUARRY SITUATED ON the main road, and about half way between Hackettstown and Washington, Warren County, New-Jersey; and on the line of the extension of the Morris and Essex Railroad—one-half mile from the Morris Canal—is one of the very best locations in this or any other State. The subscriber has worked the quarry enough to open and test the quality of slates, which are of the very best. The quarry will be rented for a term of years, or sold on easy terms. For further particulars address letter to, or call on the subscriber, HENRY MILLER, Stephensburgh, Morris Co., N. J.

TO LET—STORE AND HOUSE, No. [illegible] BOWERY, together with a portion of the present stock of dry goods, store fixtures, &c. Possession on the 1st of March. Apply to W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

WALL-ST.—A PART OF AN OFFICE ON THE first floor, a large and light room, will be rented. Address Box No. [illegible] Post-office, stating the business for which it will be wanted.

TO LET—THE FINE LARGE MARBLE STORE No. 103 Liberty-st., 30x1[illegible] feet. Possession when required. Inquire at No. [illegible] Broadway, or of E. C. BISHOP, No. [illegible] Broadway.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, [illegible] feet. Inquire in the office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris, and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 2[illegible] years' practice he has cured more cases of [illegible] than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other doctor will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. [illegible] is cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. [illegible] Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. [illegible] by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. [illegible] Call, send, or write for a circular.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital [illegible] in Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk of exposure, viz.: [illegible] syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, bladder. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enables us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. [illegible] Established in 1840. [illegible] To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circulars. Postage free on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, General Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity resulting from [illegible]. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. [illegible] Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 15 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. [illegible] Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 8 City Hall-place, where he may be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; [illegible] enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. [illegible] N. B.—A proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 25 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures. [illegible] The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canadas, by inclosing $1 and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House), and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS, price $1 a box, to remove the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., and No. [illegible] Hudson-st., New-York; or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. [illegible] New-York Post-office.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

SKIN DISEASES CURED.—LADIES AND gentlemen loosing their hair, or turning gray, can have it permanently restored by F. TAYLOR, No. [illegible] 4th-av., four doors below 33d-st. Office hours from 9 A. M., to 5 P. M. From No. [illegible] Broadway.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED in 1820. The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, [illegible]. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. [illegible] Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures [illegible] when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other can accomplish. It is $1 a vial, with a medical work on *Human Frailties, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretions*, and consultation gratis.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY DEPOT, No. 13 Dey-st., Works at Paterson, N. J., manufacture stationary and portable steam engines and boilers, [illegible] machinery, &c.

PROPOSALS.

ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M., on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

[illegible] barrels NEW MESS or EXTRA MESS BEEF, in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops; bidders will state the brands, and will exhibit samples when practicable.

The Beef to be received at such inspection yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

100 barrels of first quality pickled BEEF TONGUES [illegible] pounds of meat in full-hooped oak barrels, with [illegible] iron hoops.

200,000 pounds first quality THOROUGHLY-SMOKED NEW BACON SIDES.

[illegible] pounds first quality THOROUGHLY-SMOKED NEW BACON SHOULDERS.

100,000 pounds of first quality *thoroughly-cured* NEW SMOKED HAMS. Proposers will state whether their Hams are pickled-cured or dry-salted, also their average weight.

[illegible] pounds first quality canvased sugar-cured SMOKED HAMS.

The hams will be paid for by their net weight, excluding paper-wrappers and bagging.

The bacon and hams to be delivered in bulk for inspection and packing at such points in the City of New-York as may be designated.

10,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for [illegible] in a warm climate. The brands and place of manufacture to be stated in the bids, and whether in round or flat-hoop barrels. The barrels to be in good shipping order, full head-lined and bungs sealed.

[illegible] pounds first quality kiln-dried CORN MEAL [illegible] to be manufactured from white-flint corn.

1,000 bushels prime NEW WHITE BEANS, [illegible] pounds to the bushel, well seasoned and dry—to be packed in good, bright, well-coopered flour barrels, to be full head-lined.

600,000 pounds of RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels, like sample to be seen at this office.

[illegible] pounds first quality white flint corn HOMINY, size No. 3 and 4, in well-coopered head-lined flour barrels.

30,000 pounds carefully selected TEA, in original packages, ½ Green, ¾ Souchong, ¼ Oolong; packages to be well strapped and in perfect order. Cargo and chop marks to be stated on the proposals. Each sample must be marked in full with the name of the party offering, the cargo and chop mark, price and quantity offered.

Bidders are requested to offer not more than two samples of each kind of Tea.

[illegible] pounds of clean, dry BROWN SUGAR; barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.

[illegible] pounds of CRUSHED SUGAR. Barrels as above.

[illegible] GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whisky Vinegar taking thirty-five grains of carbonate of potassa to neutralize one ounce troy; the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in barrels, or in half barrels of 22 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered and the kind of package.

[illegible] pounds best quality of ADAMANTINE CANDLES, to be 16 ounces to the pound, one-half sixes, the remainder twelves.

400,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made by boiling, and only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass, or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent of water and to be well dried before being packed.

[illegible] pounds Turk's Island SALT, in sacks.

[illegible] pounds PEPPER (Black). Bidders will please state the variety of pepper, as Sumatra, Singapore, Penang, &c., furnishing samples, and also state the price per pound at which they will have it ground, put up in four-ounce papers, and packed in boxes containing twenty-five pounds.

[illegible] gallons good MOLASSES or SYRUP, in barrels, or cypress half-barrels with pine heads, and all [illegible] iron hoops.

100,000 pounds first quality DRIED APPLES, in [illegible] tight barrels.

All the above articles to be delivered in three equal installments on the 1st, 8th, and 15th of February, 1864.

Bidders not able to deliver on those dates can state when they can make their deliveries.

POTATOES—Such quantities as may be required during the month of February, 60 pounds to the bushel, in good, ordinary, well-coopered barrels.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles, except the meats, must be delivered with the proposals and referred to therein. Samples of Flour, Corn Meal, Rice, Tea, Sugar, Salt, Pepper and Dried Apples must be in neat boxes of [illegible] [illegible].

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying strictly with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible persons, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true import and conditions; also that a written contract, with bonds in the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with gross, tare and net weights and shipping marks, to be hereafter furnished, must be plainly marked on every package. All other marks must be obliterated. All boxes to be strapped with green hickory straps.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers, or inspectors, other than *the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for all the meats, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection. The meats will also be examined and passed upon by Robert F. Getty, inspector on the part of the United States.

The flour will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples, by Henry Shields, President of the Association of Flour Inspectors, whose certificate will be required.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weight, signed by a Professional Public Weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope, addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

A. B. EATON,
Colonel and A. C. G. S.

PROPOSALS FOR ICE.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., January, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of February, 1864, at 12 M., for furnishing the Hospitals within the following Departments, until the 1st day of January, 1865, with a supply of pure ICE, viz.:

Department of the East, Headquarters at New-York.

Department of the Susquehanna, Headquarters at Philadelphia.

Middle Department, Headquarters at Baltimore.

Department of Western Virginia, Headquarters at Cumberland.

Department of Washington, Headquarters at Washington.

Department of St. Mary's, Headquarters at Point Lookout.

Department of Virginia and North Carolina, Headquarters at Fort Monroe.

Department of the South, Headquarters at Hilton Head.

And such other Hospitals as may be established upon the Texas coast.

Proposals will be made according to the following form:

PROPOSALS FOR ICE.

(ADDRESS AND DATE.)

The undersigned proposes to furnish daily, or otherwise, (as determined by the Medical Director,) the best quality of ice to such hospitals in the Department of ——, and in such quantities as the Medical Director of this Department may order, at the following price per hundred pounds, namely:

The ice to be subject to the approval of the Surgeon in charge of each hospital, who will receipt for the correct amount delivered.

Payment to be made on duplicate bills, certified to by the Medical Director of this Department.

As a guaranty of the faithful performance of the above agreement, should the contract be awarded to me, I will enter into bonds in the sum of $5,000. I also append to the inclosed form of guaranty the names of guarantors, certified by the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or the United States District Attorney.

FORM OF GUARANTY.

We, ——, of the county of ——, and State of ——, and ——, of the county of ——, and State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is able to fulfill the contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that should his proposition be accepted he will at once enter into contract in accordance with the terms of said proposition, and we are prepared to become his securities.

(Sig.)
(Sig.)

Certificate of the Clerk of —— District Court, or United States District Attorney.

Bidders must conform strictly to the above form of proposal, or their bids will be rejected.

An oath of allegiance to the United States Government must necessarily accompany the bid.

Bidders may be present in person when the Proposals are opened.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible party or parties, who will be duly notified, by mail or otherwise, that their bid is accepted, and they will immediately proceed to enter into contract, under bonds to the amount of $5,000. Bonds to be properly certified to.

The Post-office address of the parties proposing must be distinctly written upon the Proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to HENRY JOHNSON, M. S. K., U. S. A., and Acting Medical Purveyor, Washington, D. C., and marked, "Proposal for Ice."

The Medical Purveyor reserves to himself the right to reject any or all bids deemed unsuitable.

HENRY JOHNSON,
M. S. K., U. S. A., and Acting Medical Purveyor.

BLANKS—Printed forms of above Proposals can be had by application to this office.

Information as to the location, capacity and about the amount of Ice required by the hospitals will be given by application to the Medical Director of each of those Departments.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the school officers of the XVIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, the 1st day of February, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the erection and completion of a new school-house, including the steam-heating apparatus, to be built on the four lots of ground known as Nos. 100, 102, 104 and 106 West 20th-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for mason work," "Proposals for carpenter work," "Proposals for painting," and "Proposals for heating." Proposals for heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus intended to be furnished, otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no securities are named. The school officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

JOHN DE LAMATER,
ALFRED MOORE,
JAMES GONDER, } Building Committee.

Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1864.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON DEPOT, Dec. 8, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of corn or oats, and 50 tons of hay or straw, and upward.

Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.

The price must be written out in words on the bids.

Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.

The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay or straw, proposed to be delivered must be stated in the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids herein invited will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District-Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known at this office.

All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.

The full name and Post-office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage."

Bonds, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

Blank forms of bids, guarantees, and bonds, may be obtained upon application at this office.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

(Town, County, and State) ————
(Date) ————

I, the subscriber, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the United States, at the Quartermaster's Department, at ——, agreeably to the terms of your advertisement, inviting proposals for forage, dated Washington Depot, Dec. 8, 1863, the following articles, viz.:

—— bushels of Corn, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 56 pounds.

—— bushels of Oats, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 32 pounds.

—— tons of baled Hay, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.

—— tons of baled Straw, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Delivery to commence on or before the —— day of ——, 186 , and to be completed on or before the —— day of ——, 186 , and pledge myself to enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and approved securities, within the space of ten days after being notified that my bid has been accepted.

Your obedient servant,
————

Brigadier-General D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Depot Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C.

GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the County of ——, and State of ——, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the acceptance of said bid, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the forage proposed in conformity to the terms of advertisement dated Dec. 8, 1863, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer by the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness, { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186 .
(Seal.)
(Seal.)

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.

To be certified by the United States District-Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined at this office on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present, at the opening of bids if they desire.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until MONDAY, Jan. 25, 1864, for furnishing this Department with

Kerseys—Army Standard.
Cavalry Jackets.
Uniform Cloth—D. B. ¾ Standard.
Uniform Cloth—D. B. 6-4 Standard.

To be delivered, free of charge, at the United States Inspection Warehouse in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked thereon.

Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, marked and numbered to correspond with their proposal, and distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price and the time of delivery.

Bids will be opened on Monday, Jan. 25, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are invited to be present.

Awards will be made on Tuesday, the 26th, when bidders, or duly authorized agents, are expected to be prepared to give security that the goods will be furnished if an award is made.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

By order of Col. THOMAS SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON,
Captain and A. Q. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the premises Nos. 99 and 101 West 19th-st., in the City of New-York, were set on fire on the morning of the 7th day of January, inst., and there is every reason to believe that the same was caused by some evil-disposed person or persons. Now, I, C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor of the City of New-York, by virtue of the powers in me vested by the ordinances of said City, do hereby offer a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars for the detection and conviction of the said incendiary or incendiaries who fired the said premises, to be paid on the certificate of the District Attorney, or of the Judge before whom the said person or persons were convicted of the said crime, that in his opinion the evidence of the person applying for said reward was conclusive in the said conviction; but all claims for said reward, not presented to the Mayor within twenty days after said conviction will be disregarded.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

VOLUNTEER MEDICAL STAFF.

Boards for the examination of candidates for the position of Assistant Surgeon of Volunteers are in session at New-York, Washington and Cincinnati.

Application for permission to appear before them should be made in writing to the Surgeon-General U. S. A., at Washington, D. C., and should be accompanied by evidence of regular graduation and good moral character.

Surgeons of the Volunteer Staff are promoted from the grade of Assistant Surgeon, and are selected for merit only.

JOSEPH K. BARNES,
Acting Surgeon-General.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8, 1864.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all Houses and Lots, improved or unimproved Lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving North-Moore-street, from Washington to West streets, with trap-block pavement.

For paving Beaver-street, from Broadway to Pearl-street, with trap-block pavement.

For paving Fifty-second-street, from Third to Fourth avenues, with trap-block pavement.

For building a sewer in Twenty-fifth-street, from Eleventh-avenue to Hudson River.

The limits embraced by such Assessment include all the several Houses and Lots of Ground, vacant Lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of North-Moore-street, between Washington and West streets, and upon the east side of West-street and upon the west side of Washington-street to the extent of half the block north and south of North-Moore-street.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Beaver-street, between Broadway and Pearl streets, and upon the intersecting streets to the extent of half the block on both sides of Beaver-street.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Fifty-second-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue, and upon the west side of Third-avenue and the east side of Fourth-avenue, and upon Lexington avenue to the extent of half the block north and South of Fifty-second-street.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Twenty-fifth-street, from Ninth-avenue to the Hudson River.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-house, Dec. 31, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF the Board of Aldermen will meet in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen on THURSDAY, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., to consider the subject for the improvement of the pavement in Broadway. All parties having plans will please hand them to the Committee, and all interested, are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

CHARLES J. CHIPP,
JOHN HARDY,
JOHN FOX, } Committee on Streets.

D. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD. BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 25 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. S. E. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 18 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 13.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 27.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 3.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 17.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.......$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.......80 [illegible]

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.......$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.......65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest
TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	3,070	Brookins	[illegible]
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace	[illegible]
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	[illegible]	[illegible]

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 20 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin.......{ $[illegible] } Payable in Currency.
Steerage.......{ $[illegible] }

Dietary and accommodations unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON.......Saturday.......Jan. 23
ETNA.......Saturday.......Jan. 30
CITY OF NEW-YORK.......Saturday.......Feb. 6

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80 00	Steerage	$32 50
First Cabin to London	85 00	Steerage to London	34 00
First Cabin to Paris	95 00	Steerage to Paris	40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg	90 00	Steerage to Hamburg	37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's U. S. Mail side-wheel steamship
MORNING STAR,
J. M. CONNERMAY, Commander,
will sail on
SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 46 North River, third pier above foot of Canal-st., New-York.

To be followed by the
EVENING STAR.......Saturday, Feb. 6.
MORNING STAR.......Saturday, Feb. 20.
EVENING STAR.......Saturday, March 5.
MORNING STAR.......Saturday, March 19.
EVENING STAR.......Saturday, April 2.

And every alternate Saturday thereafter, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 181 Broadway.

FOR CALIFORNIA
M. O. ROBERTS' LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON,
via Panama Railroad.

The steamship
ILLINOIS,
2,500 tons,
On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, at noon.

The finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade will sail as above, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, cor. of Warren and West sts.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY, 1st of February.
MONDAY, 29th of February.

Passage money to Nassau.......$45
Passage money to Havana.......50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE United States mail steamship CREOLE, JOHN THOMPSON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO PER SHIP WM. TAPSCOTT, from Liverpool, will please take notice that the ship will commence discharging, under "General Order," at Pier No. 46, East River, TO-MORROW, 21st inst. All goods not permitted must be sent to the Public Store. JAMES T. TAPSCOTT.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., third story.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETSER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 9, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7¼.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7¼ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST. | FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 7:25, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 3:10 and 5 P. M. | 5:20 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with 11:05 P. M. sleeping car,) 10:45 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:25 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the houses to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 8 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 8 A. M., and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 8 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

Fare for this train at excursion rates.

For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 6:45 P. M., stopping at all stations. A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.

8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.

10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.

4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. PEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 3 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M. and Long Branch at 7:30 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:30 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 2:30 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Increased accommodations. Trains for Albany, Troy, the North and West, leave 26th-st. Depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M.

Sunday trains leave New-York for Albany at 4:25 P. M., and Albany for New-York at 9:15 A. M.

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:15 A. M., 12:35 P. M., 4:35 P. M., 6:05 P. M., and on Mondays only at 5:30 A. M. The 8:15 and 4:35 run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. S. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

PERSONAL.

A. J.—I RECEIVED YOUR LETTERS, AND WE are all well. E. A. J.
Richmond Dispatch please copy.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
EIGHTY-FOURTH NIGHT
OF
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
AND
TOM TAYLOR'S GREAT DRAMA.

TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN'S CERTIFICATE,
for well-conducted men discharged on license.
ROBERT BRIERLY.
Age 26. Born at Glasgow.

In separate or other confinement.......Six months.
On public works.......Two years, six months.
Original trade or occupation.......None.
Prison trade.......Laborer.

These are to certify that his conduct under penal discipline has been as follows:

ON PUBLIC WORKS—Exemplary.
IN OTHER CONFINEMENT—Good.
Given without erasure.

Dated 3d November, 1863.
HENRY TIBBETTS,
GOVERNOR OF PORTLAND PRISON.

The London Times, in speaking of this great moral [illegible], mentions a fact to which the Provincial Press of Great Britain and Ireland has given confirmation:

"A clerk who absconded from Liverpool with the cash property of his employers, and after visiting many places, arrived at Birmingham, at about 7 o'clock; and after taking some refreshment, he went to the theatre to while away an hour. As it happened, the piece which was being performed on the occasion of his visit was

THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN

and the guilty man seems to have drawn a moral from the representation, for when the scene in which the interview between Hawkshaw, the detective, and the Ticket-of-Leave Man took place, Farmer, the clerk, was so affected that he went out of the theatre, and threw himself [illegible]."

TO-NIGHT and EVERY NIGHT,
MR. AND MRS. FLORENCE,
IN THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, JAN. 20,
EDWIN BOOTH,
in the role of
CARDINAL WOLSEY,
in Shakespeare's
KING HENRY THE EIGHTH,
assisted by
Mr. F. B. CONWAY,
Mrs. F. B. CONWAY,
Mr. JOHN DYOTT,
and a full and
TALENTED COMPANY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GERMAN OPERA.
LAST BUT ONE PERFORMANCE.
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1864.
BENEFIT OF MLLE. CANISSA.
TANNHAUSER.

Grand opera in three acts, by R. Wagner, with the following cast:

MAD. JOHANNSEN, MAD. FRIEDERICI,
MLLE. CANISSA, HERR HIMMER,
HERR HABELMANN, HERR STEINECKE,
HERR HERMANNS, HERR GRAFF.

Members of the Arion Society have kindly volunteered to assist in the choruses.

The procession in the second act will be of unusual splendor, new costumes, appointments, &c., increased orchestra and chorus.

Conductor.......CARL BERGMANN.
Prices as usual.

The sale of tickets will commence on Tuesday morning at the Academy of Music, and at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

Season and Complimentary tickets will not be admitted.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS.
Nos. 199 and 201 BOWERY.

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE METROPOLITAN FAIR for the BENEFIT of the U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION, are happy to announce that the manager of the above Circus has been the first to place the resources of his establishment at their service, and that the proceeds of

TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES,
on WEDNESDAY, JAN. 20, will be for
THE BENEFIT OF THE FAIR.

EXTRA ATTRACTIONS will be offered, introducing
THE SHERWOOD FAMILY,
together with A HOST OF VOLUNTARY AID, the whole forming AN ARRAY OF TALENT hitherto unprecedented in the EQUESTRIAN ART.

Tickets 25 cents, for sale at the door, and the principal Hotels and Music Stores. Doors open at 2 in the afternoon, evening at 7.

IRVING HALL.
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, 1864.
GRAND LITERARY AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.
MR. DE CORDOVA'S
New and Patriotic Poem, entitled
"THE SOLDIER,"
with musical accompaniments by
Mr. HELMSMULLER'S
CELEBRATED GERMANIA BAND,
who will also perform a choice selection of their popular Music.

Tickets.......50 cents.

For sale at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway and at Irving Hall.

Doors open at 7, commence at 8 o'clock.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
WEDNESDAY EVENING,
JAN. 20, 1864.
GRAND CONCERT,
and first appearance of
Madame CHARLOTTE VARIAN,
assisted by GEORGE SIMPSON, Tenor,
HENRY APPY, Violinist,
EDWARD HOFFMAN, Pianist.

Admission, 50 cents.
Reserved seats, 75 cents.

Sale of reserved seats will commence Saturday morning at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

Doors open at 7 o'clock.
Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
SATURDAY, Jan. 23, 1864,
for the last time,
LE VOYAGE DE MONSIEUR PERRICHON.
Comedy, in four acts, by Labiche.
Doors open at 7½, to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

TUESDAY, Jan. 26,
THE GREAT SUCCESS,
"LES EFFRONTES."
Comedy, in four acts, by Emile Augier.

ST. NICHOLAS HALL.
No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
HEADQUARTERS OF PERHAM'S NATIONAL HOME ENTERPRISE.

A series of magnificent STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS, comprising thrilling War Tableaux and beautiful Scenes in Architecture, Statuary and Landscape, and the gigantic
MIRROR OF THE REBELLION.

A superb illustrated history of the war, DEVOTED TO THE AID OF INVALID SOLDIERS.

For details of the enterprise see descriptive bills. Exhibition EVERY EVENING at 7½, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock; single admission, 25 cents. National Home tickets, admitting four, $1 each.

GRAND MUSICAL AND ORATORICAL ENTERTAINMENT.—Mme. D'ANGRI, Sig. ABELLA, and Profs. COLBURN, NASH and CURTIS, have kindly volunteered their services for a Grand Musical performance in connection with the repetition of the eloquent lecture of E. P. BELDEN, Esq., at Cooper Institute, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, for the Sanitary Commission. Tickets, 25c.; reserved seats, 50c. For sale at the offices Sanitary Commission, No. 823 Broadway, No. 10 Cooper Institute, Chamber No. 9 Bible House, and the principal music stores and hotels. Doors open at 7 o'clock; music to commence 7½ o'clock.

INSTRUCTION.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,
A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Fourteen miles from New-York,
At Riverdale, on the Hudson.
Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A.
Circulars at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
No. 204 5th-av., corner 26th-st. Opens Sept. 9.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Eightieth Semi-Annual Session of this well-known School of Engineering will commence Feb. 10, 1864. For the new Annual Register, giving full information, address
Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N.Y.

FRENCH FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT ELMIRA, N. Y.—Room vacant for five or six boys. No other language but French spoken in the family. For circulars, etc., address
LOUIS OLIVIER, Elmira, N. Y.

BENJAMIN MASON'S COMMERCIAL AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, YONKERS, New-York.
For making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN.
Circulars at No. 30 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—Great Barrington, Mass. Term commences WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, 1864, and continues twenty weeks. Address, the Principal, Mrs. M. W. ALLEN.

MT. KISCO MILITARY INSTITUTE—A superior Boys' Boarding School. Address A. B. WIGGIN, Mount Kisco, Westchester County, N.Y.

MILITARY ACADEMY—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—For circulars, apply to the Principal, Gen. M. J. LOCKWOOD.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE Plains, N.Y. Principal, OLIVER R. WILLIS, A.M.

TEACHERS.

TO TEACHERS.—WANTED, SEVERAL FEMALE teachers who can teach English, French and music in schools and families, in Eastern and Middle States; one for piano, singing and guitar, Illinois; gentleman for English and Maths., in Kentucky; and one for same branches in Penna.; several ladies for music in Penna. Teachers who are expecting to want positions are invited to call or send for circular of "Amer. School Inst." Orders for teachers for different departments of instruction are continually received. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 130 Grand-st.

SCHOOL WANTED.—A LADY OF EXPERIENCE in teaching, wishes to hear of a desirable situation for establishing a first-class pay school, with a house suitable for the school and family. Reference given. Address TEACHER, Wallingford, Conn.

WANTED—A DAILY OR OCCASIONAL ENGAGEMENT by a well experienced German lady. She teaches the English in all its branches, with German, French and music. Address EDUCATION, Station A Post-office.

GERMAN LESSONS.—MISS THERESE MEYER informs her friends and the public that she continues to give lessons in the German language. Address Lockwood's bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
LAST WEEK
OF
TOM TAYLOR'S SPLENDID DRAMA,
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
the best Drama ever upon the American Stage, which
IT MUST BE REMOVED
after this week, to give place to
ANOTHER SPLENDID DRAMA,
which has been long in course of preparation. During this week it will be produced
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
at 3 and 7½ o'clock.
Just engaged, at great expense,
THE TYROLEAN WHISTLER,
who produces the most beautiful music on
THREE WHISTLES AT ONCE.
To be seen at all hours, every day and evening.
THREE COLOSSAL GIANTS!
THE GREAT FRENCH GIANT,
THE GREAT FRENCH GIANT,
eight feet four inches high.
Weighs 450 Pounds.
ANNA SWAN, THE NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL,
aged 17 years, yet eight feet one inch high!
THE GIANT BOY,
THE GIANT BOY,
18 years old, and full eight feet high.
THE GREATEST PYRAMID OF GIANTS
ever beheld by mortal eyes.
TWO OF THE SMALLEST DWARFS
ever seen on the face of the globe.
THE LILIPUTIAN KING,
[illegible] years old, 22 inches high, and weighs but 12 lbs.
GEN. GRANT, JR.,
[illegible] years old, and only 25 inches high.
ALBINO FAMILY FROM MADAGASCAR,
the most extraordinary phenomena in nature.
KELLY'S AUTOMATON MUSICAL TROUPE,
consisting of six figures, size of life, which play upon
NOVEL PIANOS OR HARPERIANS,
producing music equal to a full orchestra.
THREE GROUPS OF MOVING WAX FIGURES.
THE MONSTER SERPENTS.
GRAND AQUARIA, Mammoth Bear,
ROBERT HOUDIN'S AUTOMATON WRITER,
EDUCATED SEAL, which plays a MUSICAL INSTRUMENT, and a million other wonders.
Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE,
GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION
AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.
Hyatt Frost.......Manager.
Nos. 539 and 541 BROADWAY,
Between Spring and Prince sts.
Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
The Menagerie is now in its
TENTH WEEK.
Although costing the proprietors nearly
$[illegible],
(the largest 25-cent show in the world,)
HAS PROVED A BRILLIANT SUCCESS.

Vast numbers of animals and birds, the most beautiful of their kind, are here congregated.

A ZOOLOGICAL COLLECTION

of such magnitude and rare excellence has never before been exhibited on this continent.

INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENT
are harmoniously blended in one. It is an
ELEGANT FAMILY RESORT,
where youths may receive proper instruction in the
GREAT BOOK OF NATURAL HISTORY.

Members of religious societies need have no conscientious scruples on the score of attending this
GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION,
for, aside from the absence of everything immoral, it furnishes instruction of value to every one.

The clergy and elite of the City daily visit this
SUPERBLY MAGNIFICENT EXHIBITION.
THREE GRAND PERFORMANCES,
MORNING, AFTERNOON and EVENING,
of Lions, Tigers, Leopards, Ponies, Mules, Elephants.
STRICTLY MORAL AND REFINED.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE,
No. 485 BROADWAY.
L. B. LENT.......Manager.
ENTERTAINMENTS
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
including every variety of
DASHING HORSEMANSHIP
AND WONDERFUL GYMNASTIC FEATS,
introducing the great French Equestrienne,
MADAME LOUISE TOURNAIRE,
an unprecedented array of
STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS,
and the most splendid stud of
DANCING AND PERFORMING HORSES
in the country.
Doors open at 1 and 7; to commence at 2½ and 7½.

PARK THEATRE—BROOKLYN.
Lessee and Manager.......Mr. GABRIEL HARRISON
Stage Manager.......Mr. B. A. BAKER
WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 20,
DYING FOR LOVE.
KATE KEARNEY.
TWO BUZZARDS.
FRIDAY—OPERA NIGHT
MARITANA.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.
Season tickets for a gentleman.......$[illegible]
Season tickets for ladies.......3
Season tickets for boys under 15 years.......3

For sale at the Astor House, St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels. Principal office at the 5th-av. Hotel, in the Reading Room.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the New Scale Chickering Grand Piano-Fortes has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano-forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

RAVEN & BACON,

Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano-fortes. Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano-forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos, which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 88 Walker-st., New-York.

All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able to
OFFER THEIR LARGE AND SPLENDID PIANOS
AT LOWER PRICES
THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.

These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

HAINES BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
WAREROOMS,
No. 756 Broadway.

AT HORACE WATERS', NO 481 BROADWAY.—Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums and Musical instruments of every description, at the very lowest cash prices. The Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons are made of the very best materials. Warranted for five years, and guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. New and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons, and Cabinet Organs, to rent; monthly payments received for the same. A large assortment of second-hand Pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons tuned, repaired, moved, boxed and shipped. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS—One to twelve stops; prices $85 to $600. Is the best instrument of its class in the world. Nearly all the most eminent organists and artists in the country bear written testimony to this fact. (See illustrated catalogue.) No instruments in the world can present such weight of eminent testimony to their superiority as these. Also, Melodeons from $70 to $170 each. Warerooms No. 7 Mercer-st., New-York. MASON BROTHERS.

A MAGNIFICENT 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD pianoforte for sale at private residence No. 6 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., with all modern improvements; full iron frame; made to order, and fully guaranteed; cost $650; for $300, including stool and cover. Also, rosewood and walnut parlor and chamber furniture.

WORCESTER'S HINGED-PLATE PIANO-FORTES.—These instruments are recommended by Gottschalk, Mason, Mills, Morgan, Berge, Frader and others, as possessing double the volume, and musical quality of pianos of a corresponding scale made upon the ordinary method. Warerooms corner 14th-st. and 3d-av.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS, wholesale or retail, to let, or by installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet's Harmoniums, superior to all. $85 and $130; with pedals, $175 to $450. J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, near 14th-st., New-York.

AT MILLET'S OLD-ESTABLISHED Music-store, No. 329 Broadway, can be found Music and Musical Instruments in every variety cheap for cash. Orders by mail or otherwise promptly forwarded.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 213 and 215 Walker-st., corner of Centre-st., New-York. Every Piano warranted for five years.

ALTO WANTED—FOR A QUARTETTE CHOIR in a Brooklyn Protestant church; salary $100. Also, a tenor and soprano. Address Box No. 68 Brooklyn Post-office.

CHURCH ORGAN FOR SALE—AT VERY moderate cost, a church organ of medium size, in good condition. Apply immediately to HORACE WINANS, No. 14 Pine-st.

SUPERIOR IRON-FRAME PIANOS, guaranteed for five years.
J. & DAVIES, No. [illegible] Broome-st.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.'S NEW AND elegant piano-fortes, unrivaled for sweetness of tone, [illegible].

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—COMMENCES AT 7½.
Lessee and Manager.......WM. WHEATLEY.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, JAN. 20, 1864,
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
SECOND WEEK.......SECOND WEEK
OF CHARLES GAYLER'S NEW IRISH DRAMA,
written expressly for
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
entitled THE CONNIE SOOGAH;
OR, THE JOLLY PEDDLER,
substantiated by the unanimous opinions of the press as the best acted and most splendidly mounted drama ever presented
TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC,
and indorsed by seven consecutive houses in point of fashion, numbers and money,
UNKNOWN EVEN IN THE ANNALS OF
NIBLO'S GARDEN
AS A LEGITIMATE TRIUMPH,
AND A SUCCESS WITHOUT PRECEDENT.
CORNEY McGRATH, assuming the disguise of the Connie Soogah,
MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
with the songs of "Ellen Aroon" and "The Irish Wedding."
NELLY NOLAN,
a jumpin' jewel, wid a honey comb between her chin and her nose,
MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
MR. and MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
will be sustained by Miss Ada Clifton, Mrs. Grattan, Miss Mary Wells, Mrs. Reeves, Mr. J. G. Burnett, Mr. J. Hunan, Mr. J. C. Collier, Mr. E. T. Sinclair, Mr. J. Seymour, Mr. P. B. Holmes, Mr. J. W. Blaisdell, &c.

Entire new scenery, from views taken expressly in and about
THE GIANT'S CAUSEWAY,
by Hilliard, Minard and assistants; New Decorations, accessories, &c., by Mr. S. Wallis, new costumes by E. Phillippe; new machinery by Mr. Bunyan, original and characteristic music by Mr. H. B. Dodworth.
SEATS SECURED ONE WEEK IN ADVANCE.

WALLACK'S.......WEDNESDAY.

Doors open at 7½; overture commences at 7¾; curtain rises at its conclusion.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Reserved seats are retained until the conclusion of the first act. It is respectfully requested that parties securing such seats will be as punctual as possible, as there are many plays in which the first act does not last more than fifteen minutes.

To-NIGHT,
seventh time this season, Buckstone's highly popular Comedy, produced with New Scenery, New Appointments, and a good Distribution,
MARRIED LIFE.

Mr. Lynx	Mr. [illegible]
Mrs. Lynx	[illegible]
Mr. Coodle	Mr. John Gilbert
Mrs. Coodle	Mrs. [illegible]
Mr. Younghusband	[illegible]
Mrs. Younghusband	Miss [illegible]
Mr. Dove	[illegible]
Mrs. Dove	Mrs. [illegible]
Mr. Dismal	Mr. [illegible]
Mrs. Dismal	Mrs. [illegible]

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY,
EIGHTIETH NIGHT
of Mr. Lester Wallack's standard play of
ROSEDALE,
with its beautiful scenery, novel machinery, original music, great cast and effective tableaux.

Friday—THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.

Saturday—EIGHTY-FIRST NIGHT OF ROSEDALE.

Due notice will be given of the next representations of the LOVE CHASE, NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS and THE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Lessee and Directress.......Mrs. John Wood
Stage Manager.......Mr. [illegible]
TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 19, 1864.
CHANGE. CHANGE. CHANGE.
MR. FRANK DREW
will make his first appearance as
MAZEPPA,
alias
CASSIMIR, A CHILD OF MYSTERY,
in the
extravaganza extravaganza, founded in very little on a rather celebrated poem, and a great deal on a noted equestrian drama, entitled
MAZEPPA;
OR, THE
UNTAMED ROCKING HORSE.
Produced with
NEW MUSIC, NEW SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS,
and in which
Mrs. JOHN WOOD
will appear as
OLINSKA,
THE PEARL OF POLAND.

The performance every evening will commence with the highly successful and original comedy, in [illegible], received every night with
SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER,
entitled
A BULL IN A CHINA SHOP.

Mr. Bughant, a commercial gent.......Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Jigsbury, a married man.......Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Flitter, a clerk in the War Office.......Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Pippin, a philanthropic tailor.......Mr. [illegible]
Bellamy Brownjohn.......Mr. J. H. [illegible]
Emily, Jigsbury's wife.......Mrs. [illegible]
Lucy, Jigsbury's daughter.......Miss [illegible]
Fanny.......[illegible]
Arabella Fitz Huntington.......Miss [illegible]

Doors open at 7. Performance commences at 7½ o'clock.
Seats secured three days in advance.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 718 BROADWAY.
HOPE CHAPEL, No. 718 BROADWAY.
HOPE CHAPEL, No. 718 BROADWAY.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK.
THE NEW SENSATION OF THE DAY.

The most refined entertainment in the city, for ladies.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH AND NINETY-FIRST TIME
MAMMOTH STEREOPTICON,
"MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE,"
WHICH IS STILL A BRILLIANT SUCCESS.

In connection with the TOUR OF THE WORLD, BY PARTICULAR REQUEST, THOSE THRILLING SCENES,
THE OBSEQUIES OF THE LATE
ARCHBISHOP HUGHES,
will be exhibited in connection with the grand view of
HIS HOLINESS PIUS IX.
BLESSING HIS PEOPLE ON EASTER DAY
FROM THE
BALCONY OF ST. PETER'S AT ROME,
and other
MAGNIFICENT APPROPRIATE PIECES.

Doors open at 7; To commence at 8. Admission, 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents.

Grand Matinee every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock. H. B. JACKSON, Manager.

SKATING.

Instruction and practicing conveniences to be able to skate on ice, at the SKATING GALLERY of Mr. HENRY GEBHARD'S GYMNASIUM, No. [illegible] 5th-av., extending to Broadway, corner of [illegible]-st., daily and evenings till 9 o'clock.

FAIRS.

NOTICE.
THE LADIES'
NATIONAL UNION BAZAAR
FOR THE
BENEFIT OF THE FREEDMEN AND SOLDIERS,
WILL BE OPENED ON
MONDAY, FEB. 8, 1864,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN.

The Ladies earnestly appeal to a benevolent and Christian public to aid them in this good work.

All contributions of Clothing, Goods, Ornaments, Confectioneries, &c., &c., will be gladly received at Rooms, No. 20 Cooper Institute and No. 118 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

Tickets 25 cents; for sale at Hashton & Clark's Astor House; at the Academy on the morning of the 8th; and at Freedmen's Rooms, No. 118 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

MEETINGS.

THE TAMMANY HALL YOUNG MEN'S General Committee met at Tammany Hall on Thursday evening, January 14, and organized for the year 1864, Harry Howard in the Chair, Wm. H. Doherty and Wm. Sinclair, Jr., Secretaries pro tem. Mr. Howard declined a reelection as President, whereupon the committee proceeded to ballot for permanent officers, with the following result: David F. McCarthy, of the Nineteenth Ward, Chairman, and Wm. H. Doherty and John H. Harnett, Secretaries, and Simon [illegible], Treasurer. After passing a vote of thanks to Mr. Howard for the efficient and able manner in which he discharged the duties as chairman for the years 1862-'63, the Committee adjourned, subject to the call of the chair.

DAVID F. McCARTHY, Chairman.

WM. SINCLAIR, Jr.,
WM. H. DOHERTY, } Secretaries, pro tem.

PRISON ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK.—ANNUAL MEETING.—The annual meeting of the Prison Association of New-York, for the election of officers and the transaction of other business, will be held on THURSDAY, 21st inst., at 3 P. M., at the office of the Association, No. 15 Centre-st. Polls open from 3 to 4 P. M. By order of Executive Committee.

FRANK W. BALLARD, Recording Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A SPECIAL meeting of this Institute will be held at its rooms, in the Cooper Union Building, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, 20th inst., Jan. 20, at 7½ o'clock. By order of the Trustees.

JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Rec. Sec'y.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. [illegible], 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the ASSESSMENT ROLLS of the REAL and PERSONAL ESTATE of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1864, will be open for inspection and review from and after MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1864, and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1864, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessment of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved, must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The Act of 1859 provides that "During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected." If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of the real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the grounds of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath, by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them; and if in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare any decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment of real and personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period herein limited for the correction of taxes, by reason of absence or illness from the City.

[illegible] WILLIAMSON,
[illegible] ALLEN,
[illegible]

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Oath of Allegiance in the Senate.

Speech of Senator Bayard, of Delaware.

The Internal Revenue Bill in the House.

THE TAX ON DISTILLED SPIRITS.

NOMINATIONS SENT TO THE SENATE.

Rebel Preparations for the Spring Campaign.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 19.

NEWS FROM RICHMOND—REBEL PREPARATIONS FOR THE SPRING CAMPAIGN.

An intelligent [illegible], who arrived to-day from Richmond by underground line, states that the rebels are straining every nerve to recruit their armies, and pushing into the field every male capable of bearing arms—even boys of 16 and old men of 65. They [illegible], into the service all horses they can find, and give formal receipts for them. He says, [illegible] the Rebel Government will astonish us in the Spring with the number and effectiveness of its troops. Lee's army, we understand, has not received many reinforcements, but Johnston's army in the Southwest is being heavily augmented by conscription. He thinks there is no doubt that the rebels will soon consent to an exchange of prisoners, as they want their men back in the field, and our prisoners are a burden to them.

The construction of the iron-clads at Richmond has been abandoned. The iron which was intended to be used in their construction has been sent to Charleston and Savannah, to complete several iron-clads which are being built there. A universal feeling of [illegible] and despondency pervades the South, and it is with difficulty that the Government is able to stem the current of popular feeling setting in against it.

THE RESTORATION OF ARKANSAS.

The Arkansas Delegation had an interview with the President this afternoon, and gave him their views in reference to the policy to be pursued to bring that State back into the Union. The delegation urged the appointment of Col. [illegible] as Governor. They said that they will have the State back into the Union within three months, if they are justly sustained by the Government. President LINCOLN promised to give them a written answer to-morrow. The delegation are confident that they will get all they ask for.

[illegible]

The Secretary of War has ordered the discontinuance of the payment of a premium of two dollars to [illegible] recruits for volunteer regiments. No [illegible] of this premium to veteran volunteers, or recruits for volunteer regiments, will in future be paid.

THE LAW OF RECEPTIONS.

[illegible]

THE CALIFORNIA MAILS. [illegible]

GEN. BUTLER AGAIN IN WASHINGTON.

Gen. BUTLER arrived here to-day from Fortress Monroe, on business connected with the exchange of prisoners. He had interviews with the Secretary of War and Gen. HALLECK. He will see the President to-morrow.

THE LIEUTENANT-GENERALCY.

The Senate Military Committee has decided to report the bill creating the office of Lieutenant-General. Notice was given in the Committee room by some of the members that they would oppose the bill if either Gen. GRANT or Gen. HALLECK's name was inserted in it during its passage; the first, because he cannot be spared from the field, and the second for very different reasons.

DISMISSED FROM THE ARMY.

Capt. W. W. WHITE, Provost-Marshal of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania District, Williamsport, has been dismissed the service, and arrested and lodged in the Old Capitol Prison for alleged frauds in the business of his office.

Second Lieut. CHARLES FRAZIER, Fifth New-York cavalry, by order of Brigadier LOCKWOOD, commanding the Middle Department, has been dismissed the service for unofficerlike conduct and violation of military discipline.

Col. JOSEPH GERHARDT, Forty-sixth New-York Volunteers, and Second-Lieut. JOHN K. TRUMAN, of the same regiment, have been dismissed the service.

CLOTHING ACCOUNTS.

It is ordered by the War Department that, in the settlement of the clothing accounts of volunteers whose periods of service have been less than one year, they shall be entitled to the following credits for the different periods of service, viz.: three months' service, [illegible]; six months' service, [illegible]; nine months' service, [illegible].

THE PRESIDENT'S DINNER PARTY.

The President gives his first dinner party on Thursday.

THE WINNEBAGO LANDS.

It is reported that the Secretary of the Interior has suspended the sale of the Winnebago trust lands, and ordered a new sale.

NOMINATIONS SENT IN.

The President to-day sent in the following names of New-York officers for confirmation:

Assistant Quartermasters, with the Rank of Captain.—[illegible]

Commissaries of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain.—[illegible]

Additional Paymasters.—[illegible]

Assistant Adjutant-Generals, with Rank of Captain.—[illegible]

Assistant Surgeon.—[illegible]

Ordnance Department.—Thomas M. Deane to be Military Storekeeper, vice Vaughn, resigned. [illegible]

APPOINTMENT.

Capt. C. E. [illegible], of New-York, has been appointed Assistant Adjutant-General, and is assigned to duty under Gen. [illegible].

NAVAL [illegible].

Acting Ensign [illegible], of the U. S. steamer [illegible], has been promoted to the grade of Acting Master in the navy, for gallant conduct in face of the enemy.

SURGEON RESTORED.

Asst.-Surgeon [illegible], [illegible] New-York cavalry, dismissed from the service by special orders of the War Department, November [illegible], 1863, has been restored to his former position, provided the vacancy has not been filled.

DISCOVERY OF LEAD DEPOSITS IN NEW-MEXICO.

The Secretary of the Interior, on Saturday, received a letter from Albuquerque, New-Mexico, stating that immense deposits of lead had recently been discovered in that vicinity. The ore is represented to be very rich, and it is believed is impregnated with gold and silver.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 19.

GUERRILLA ATTACK AT FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE.

The *Star* says the following dispatch has been received at headquarters:

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, Monday, Jan. 18.

Fifteen or twenty rebels attacked the pickets at Flint Hill this morning, but were driven off by a volley from our men. A few guerrillas have appeared both last night and to-night, in the vicinity of our lines. Parties have been sent out to try and pick them up.

REIMBURSEMENT OF NEW-YORK.

The bill introduced by FERNANDO WOOD to-day, directs that the Secretary of the Treasury, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, pay to the Comptroller of the City of New-York, or to his duly authorized agents, the cost, charges and expenses properly incurred by the corporation of the said City, for enrolling, subsisting, supplying, arming and equipping the troops employed in aiding to suppress the present insurrection against the United States, to be settled upon proper vouchers, to be filed and passed upon by the proper accounting officer of the Treasury.

A REFUGEE WITH PLENTY OF SPECIE.

ISAAC LIEBMAN, who claims to be a Union refugee from Wilmington, N. C., was taken from the Leonardtown coach yesterday, while on his way to this city, and committed to the Old Capitol Prison by Provost-Marshal TODD. The prisoner when arrested had upon his person $700 in gold, mostly in [illegible] pieces, $480 in State money, and two gold watches. LIEBMAN states that when he was endeavoring to make his way through Virginia, he was overhauled by a Confederate recruiting officer, but was let off on presenting his captor with a gold watch and chain.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Naval Bill, as reported to-day from the Committee of Ways and Means, appropriates for the ordinary operations of the navy proper, about $37,000,000, in addition to the usual appropriations for the several bureaus of the department, and for navy-yards, docks, and miscellaneous expenditures. The pay of officers, seamen and engineers requires $10,423,000, and for construction and repairs $20,000,000. For armor-plated vessels $[illegible]; hemp and other materials $[illegible]; fuel $[illegible]; equipment $3,000,000; provisions $[illegible]; construction and repairs of machinery $20,312,000; surgeon's appliances and necessaries $[illegible]; navigation apparatus and supplies $[illegible].

THE NEW-YORK COURTS.

The bill of Senator MORGAN, of New-York, presented to-day, to facilitate proceedings in admiralty and other judicial proceedings on the part of New-York, contemplates the separation of Kings, Queens, Suffolk, and Richmond Counties, and constitutes a separate district, to be called the Eastern District of New-York. The effect of the bill is not to impair the local, territorial or other jurisdiction of the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York, and appeals and writs of error may be taken from the Eastern to the Court for the Southern District of New-York; the Eastern to have concurrent jurisdiction with the Southern District Court over the waters within the counties above specified, and all seizures made therein. The salaries of the Judges of the Eastern and Southern District Courts are fixed at $[illegible]. Cases of prizes shall have preference over other causes upon any calendar of the court; a term of the court to be held on the first Wednesday of every month.

THE CALIFORNIA MAILS.

The Postmaster-General has invited bids to reduce the running time four days from the Atlantic to the Pacific, for the conveyance of the letter mail only, as well as the entire mail.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

Secretary SEWARD, in a letter to Minister ADAMS, dated the 5th of October last, as appears from the published correspondence, says: "The United States do insist and must continue to insist that the British Government is justly responsible for the damages which the peaceful, law-abiding citizens of the United States sustain by the depredations of the *Alabama*, that vessel having been built and fitted out in British waters. The Secretary cannot, therefore, instruct Mr. ADAMS to refrain from pressing the claims which he now has in his hands."

APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED.

The Senate, to-day, confirmed the following nominations of the President:

LEWIS C. GUNN, of California, to be Collector of Customs for the District of Puget Sound, Territory of Washington;

CHARLES JAMES, Collector of Customs for the District of San Francisco;

SEBASTIAN S. MARBLE, Collector of Customs for the District of Waldoboro, Me.;

WILLIAM E. WOODHOUSE, Surveyor of Customs for the Port of Havre de Grace, Maryland;

H. M. MILLER, Appraiser of Merchandise for the Port of San Francisco;

CHARLES G. PARSONS, of Maine, Consul for the Island of Trinidad;

ISRAEL WASHBURNE, Jr., Collector of Customs for the District of Portland and Falmouth, Me.;

HENRY M. [illegible] and JAMES W. DENNIS, Third Lieutenants in the Revenue Cutter service.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 19.

ARIZONA RAILROADS.

Mr. CONNESS, of California, (Union,) presented a petition of the citizens of Arizona, praying for a railroad between that territory and California. Referred.

ARMY REGULATIONS.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) presented a bill establishing rules and regulations for the government of the armies of the United States. Referred.

BOUNTIES TO OLD SOLDIERS.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Union,) introduced a bill providing for the payment of a bounty of $100 to men that are mustered into the service prior to May 3, 1861. Referred.

THANKS TO GEN. THOMAS.

Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, (Union,) from the Military Committee, reported favorably on the joint resolution expressing the thanks of Congress to Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS and the officers and men of his command, for their services at Chickamauga.

PAY OF INSPECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Union,) reported a bill from the Finance Committee, empowering the Secretary of the Treasury to increase the compensation of such inspectors of the Customs as are entitled to increased pay, not exceeding one dollar per day.

PAYMENT OF PERUVIAN CLAIMS.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) presented a bill for the satisfaction of the Peruvian claimants appropriating about $54,000 in silver.

THANKS TO NAVAL OFFICERS.

Mr. HALE, of Maryland, (Union,) reported back from the Naval Committee resolutions of thanks to Commodore CADWALADER RINGGOLD, and the officers and crew of the steamer *Sabine*.

Mr. MORGAN, of New-York, (Union,) from the Naval Committee, reported a resolution of thanks to Commodore DUPONT.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE ADMIRALTY COURTS.

Mr. MORGAN introduced a bill to facilitate proceedings in Courts of Admiralty, and other judicial proceedings in the Courts of New-York, and for other purposes. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the rule requiring an additional oath from Senators.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, (Dem.,) addressed the Senate at length in opposition to the measure. As he was the only Senator who had not taken the oath prescribed by the resolution, he presumed that it was intended to operate personally on him, notwithstanding he had performed the functions of a Senator since the adoption of the rule, and that other Senators had been allowed to do so without having the additional oath administered to them. The Senate was the only body to judge of the qualifications of its own members under the Constitution, and no judicial act of either House was valid to expel a member who had the qualifications prescribed by the Constitution. The Act of 1862 was repugnant to several provisions of the Constitution. It prescribed a new oath for a legislator previous to entering on his duties. The Federal Government was one of specially delegated and enumerated powers, and the Senate could not exercise powers not delegated by the States to it under the Constitution. The Constitution prescribed the form of the oath which Representatives should take. He would make no captious opposition to the oath in any form that Congress might prescribe, though he preferred the simple form of the Constitution. He thought the second oath prescribed nothing necessary for the disqualification of Senators not contained in the old oath. As to the clause referring to mental reservations, an act for perjury would hold against a Senator or other person holding such. This oath was a variation from the oath required in the law of 1790, as it was retrospective in its character. The Constitutional oath appealed to the conscience alone. The precedent set in the establishment of this rule would be pregnant of evil. It would require a purgation of all offences against the laws. The power here proposed would be unlimited and extend to all offences. It might require a Representative to support the acts of the Executive or Congress. Though he believed it to be diametrically opposed to the spirit and letter of the Constitution, he objected to the rule, not so much for the object it sought to effect, but for the exercise of the unlimited power it conferred. One precedent would be followed by another, until anarchy ensued, and a free Government would be followed by an unlimited despotism. He showed that there was no parallel to the proposed legislation to be found in any of the English courts; and he quoted from various English authorities. He hoped the guarantees of the Constitution would not be idly frittered away, and the only barrier against the approach of despotic power abandoned. This law would inflict a punishment upon him as a consequence of his silence. It would seek to ascertain facts in a manner unknown to the common law and Constitution by a forced confession of guilt. The rule was contrary to the spirit and letter of the Constitution, and held a man guilty for refusing to answer an indictment for a capital crime framed in a manner not authorized by that instrument. Mr. BAYARD proceeded in an elaborate argument to controvert the proposition of Mr. TRUMBULL that a member of Congress was a civil officer. In conclusion, he said his understanding of the word loyalty was a steadfast adherence to the organic law as defined in the Constitution, and an ardent support of the great guarantees for the maintenance of the principles of civil and religious liberty which it was the object of its framers to promote and perpetuate. If the term loyalty meant anything but adherence to the spirit and letter of the Constitution, he would wish to be considered as disloyal; and when that was so decided he would meet the issue as became his dignity as an American Senator.

Mr. COLLAMER rose to reply to Mr. BAYARD, but gave way until 1 o'clock to-morrow, on motion of Mr. [illegible], that the Senate go into Executive session.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 19.

REMOVAL OF DR. WETHERILL.

On motion of Mr. ORTH, of Indiana, (Union,) a Select Committee was ordered to be appointed to inquire into the facts attending the removal of Dr. WETHERILL, the chemist of the Agricultural Department. He said, in order to test an improvement in gunpowder, the President appointed Dr. WETHERILL for one month. Not having concluded his investigation at the termination of that time, it was extended. On reporting the results, he found he was discharged. Dr. WETHERILL is purely a scientific man, and has never received one cent for his services.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE NAVAL SERVICE.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending with June, 1865.

Thursday was made the order of the day for Thursday.

THE CONFISCATION ACT.

The House resumed the consideration of the joint resolution amendatory of the Confiscation Act.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Union,) expressed his anxiety to get a vote to-morrow, as no other report can be made from the Committee until this resolution is out of the way.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) said at least a dozen gentlemen on the Opposition side desired to speak. They should have an opportunity to discuss the measure.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) remarked that he and others would vote against the resolution in its present form without amendment. It was worse than the original bill.

Mr. WILSON said if the gentleman and his friends were determined to defeat the resolution, the responsibility would rest on them.

Mr. BLISS, of Ohio, (Dem.,) expressed his views on the subject of confiscation, entering into an argument to show that while the Constitution entrusted the declaration of the punishment of treason and legislation against the life of the guilty, and the forfeiture of estates, it did not justify forfeiture beyond the life of the party. He was constrained to believe that what is claimed to be an improved interpretation of the Constitution is but a wandering from common sense, which should govern legislative proceedings. A new method of doing a forbidden thing did not help the dilemma.

Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, (Union,) in his argument, said the majority here and in the country will execute justice while they distribute mercy. He understood the resolution before the House to make it the duty of the Courts to administer the penalties prescribed by the act of 1862. Within the limits of the Constitution, the framers of which gave Congress the power to declare the punishment of treason, there is full, complete and unlimited authority, but with the absolute prohibition that no attainder of treason shall work of blood. He was for sustaining any measure which shall provide for the forfeiture of the estates of persons convicted of treason, whether the estates are of goods or of lands.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, on the bill amendatory of the Excise Laws.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Union,) offered an amendment, changing the tax now proposed on spirits from 60 cents to $1, and argued that the tax should be permanent, in order to prevent speculation.

FERNANDO WOOD, of New-York, (Dem.,) replied, assuming that when peace and harmony shall be restored, the excise tax will cease. The amendment of the gentleman was based on the argument that the war will be of long duration. If the policy of the Administration was to be carried out, the gentleman might well commence legislation for a long war, for if the rebel Government had had control of the action of the Administration, it could not better have aided the rebel cause than gentlemen here were now doing. He opposed the amendment.

Mr. GRINNELL, of Iowa, (Union,) moved to tax spirits $1 50. He said whisky for drinking purposes was vicious and unnecessary. He could conceive why the gentleman from New-York (WOOD) should oppose the increase, for it had been said the grogshops are the nurseries of Democracy. The verdict of the people was against the gentleman, for we have a President who proposes to give freedom to the country by putting down the rebellion. By reducing the consumption of the damnable stuff, and keeping it away from the army, he believed the war would sooner be brought to a close.

Mr. CHANLER, of New-York, (Dem.,) said that when the gentleman expressed his desire for a sober army, he perhaps alluded to Chancellorsville. The history of Generals intoxicated is a curse to the country. Fanaticism would deprive the poor man of a simple necessity of life. He briefly argued against the imposition of heavier burdens.

Mr. KELLY, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) said if the rebels did not receive encouragement from gentlemen on this floor, we would before one year crush out the rebellion. He denied, as had been remarked, that want and poverty stalk our streets, and asserted that our country never enjoyed greater prosperity than now. He, for nine years, had presided over a Court having criminal jurisdiction, and if it had not been for the corner groceries, the school-houses of modern Democracy, his judicial duties would have been reduced eight or nine-tenths.

Mr. CHANLER asked whether the gentleman was not elected by Democrats.

Mr. KELLY replied that he being too pure for their purposes, the Democrats refused to take him up, but the people did, and elected him by a vote which no other local officer ever received in the city and county of Philadelphia.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) asked Mr. KELLY whether he did not pledge himself to abide by the Democratic Convention, and then repudiate its action?

Mr. KELLY would refer his colleague to the Fourth Ward groceries. In the course of his remarks he said, in laying taxation he would, while raising the tax on bad whisky, also increase the price on wines and brandies.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) opposed the pending amendments. Instead of increasing, they would decrease the revenue, and to that extent deprive the Government of the means of supporting the public burdens. In his younger days, as a member of the Legislature, he had seen that stringent laws to suppress intemperance had failed of their purpose, and the most effective means of reform was moral suasion.

An amendment was offered making the tax on spirits fifty cents per gallon. Rejected.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Union,) said the sixty cents per gallon proposed by the Committee of Ways and Means would yield more revenue than an enlargement of the tax. Sixty cents was the utmost verge of tax spirits could bear as a revenue measure.

Without coming to any conclusion on the subject the Committee rose.

FERNANDO WOOD introduced a bill to reimburse the city of New-York for calling out troops to suppress the rebellion. Adjourned.

FROM ALBANY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 19.

Petitions were presented for aid to the Jews' Hospital, New-York; for aid to the Alfred University, and for the reduction of the milk freight on the Harlem Railroad.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. LAIMBEER—To incorporate the Atlantic Navigation Company.

Also, to incorporate the Union League Club of New-York.

By Mr. FIELDS—To amend the law relative to divorces.

By Mr. CONNOLLY—To amend the law relative to cemetery associations.

By Mr. MURPHY—To amend the Brooklyn Common School Law.

To facilitate the sale of lands.

To amend the act incorporating the firemen of Brooklyn.

To facilitate the execution of trusts and powers in trusts.

By Mr. COOK—To incorporate the Trustees of the Troy Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. MURPHY—Relative to historical papers in the office of the Secretary of State.

By Mr. LAIMBEER—To reimburse the Twenty-second regiment for clothing and camp equipage.

By Mr. FOLGER—Relative to changing the time for performing written contracts.

BILLS PASSED.

Prohibiting enlistments in this State to go to the credit of other States.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. FIELDS introduced resolutions calling upon Boards of Supervisors throughout the State to meet in special meeting and ascertain and report the amount of county, city, town and village indebtedness incurred for the war.

The resolution was laid on the table. Adjourned.

SYNOPSIS OF BILLS, RESOLUTIONS AND REPORTS.

EMBEZZLEMENT.

Mr. GREEN's bill, declaring certain offences to be embezzlement, provides as follows:

SECTION 1. Any person who shall wrongfully and corruptly convert to his own use any public money or property, or any money or property received or held by him in an official capacity, shall be deemed guilty of embezzlement, and punished the same as in other cases of embezzlement of a like amount.

SEC. 2. Any officer, agent or servant of any corporation, who shall wrongfully and corruptly convert to his own use any of the corporate money or property, shall be deemed guilty of embezzlement, and punished as in other cases of embezzlement of a like amount.

NEPTUNE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Mr. BRANDRETH's bill to incorporate the above Company provides that Wm. P. Williams, Nathaniel S. Palmer, Geo. S. Howland, E. C. Williams and Frank Wight are made a body corporate, by the name and style of "The Neptune Steamship Company," and they may purchase and possess five or more steamships or steamers, and such other property as the Company may deem advantageous to enable them to run said steamships from any place or places in this State, or the adjacent waters of this State, or the Eastern or Southern Coast of the United States.

The capital stock of said Corporation to be $[illegible], to be divided into shares of $100 each, and that said capital stock can be increased to $1,200,000. No dividends to be declared except upon actual earnings. The affairs of the Corporation to be under the control of not less than five nor more than thirteen Directors.

The Company to have the exclusive and entire control of Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson-street, together with the bulkheads on the north and south sides of said pier during the continuance of their lease. The corporation to exist twenty years.

WAR EXPENDITURES.

Mr. FIELDS introduced the following, which was laid on the table and ordered printed:

Whereas, The people of this State have, independent of voluntary private gifts and the action of the State Government, contributed very largely, through their municipal and local Governments, for the support of the war; and,

Whereas, It is important that the evidence of such patriotic contributions should be preserved in case of any adjustment being proposed hereafter, whether among the several States or among the several counties and municipalities; and,

Whereas, It is desirable, for many reasons, that the aggregate of the contributions of the people of this State in support of the Government in its efforts to suppress this rebellion shall be known; therefore

Resolved, That the Board of Supervisors in each County in this State be and they are hereby directed to report to the Senate forthwith:

1. The total amount of [illegible] their counties.

2. The total amount of outstanding indebtedness against every town in their county.

3. The amount of such indebtedness in the several cases which has been incurred, not for local purposes, but for the purpose of supporting the General Government in its efforts to put down the present rebellion.

4. The amount of indebtedness in the several cases which, although not actually outstanding, has been up to the time of the report (under these resolutions) authorized to be incurred by the several counties, villages, cities and towns.

Resolved, That a special meeting of the Board of Supervisors in each county in the State is hereby requested to be held within five days from the time the Chairman or Clerk thereof shall receive a copy of the above for the purpose of making the report herein required.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CANAL APPRAISERS.

The annual report of this body shows that the number of claims filed during the year ending Sept. 30, was 149, and the amount claimed $154,213 23.

From Jan. 1, 1861, to Sept. 30, 1863, the total number of claims against the State filed for the action of the Appraisers was 4,304, on which was claimed $7,487,047 91.

As near as can be ascertained, the number of claims on all the canals, on the Sept. 30, 1863, and still unheard, is 355, on which is claimed $750,000.

The number of awards made during the past fiscal year were 203, on which was claimed $376,080; allowed thereon, $229,612 96.

The total amount awarded by the Appraisers on all the canals of this State from the commencement of their construction in 1817 to Sept. 30, 1863, is $4,038,454 79, of which sum the Erie Canal Enlargement has received $2,613,194 01, and the other canals the balance, $1,425,260 78.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 19.

The Speaker announced the following as the Select Committee to inquire into the condition of the soldiers at Riker's Island: Messrs. PINCKNEY, G. PARKER and BULLOCK.

BILLS ADVANCED TO A THIRD READING.

Authorizing the Commercial Bank of Saratoga Springs to reduce its capital stock.

Amending the charter of the Sing Sing Savings Bank.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. MILLER—To amend the Charter of the City of Hudson.

By Mr. CURTIS—To amend the rates of legal advertising.

By Mr. OLVANY—To amend the Charter of the City of New-York.

By Mr. PINCKNEY—To provide for the enrollment of the First Division of the National Guard.

By Mr. KIRK—Prohibiting the use of dummy engines on the Hudson River Railroad, below Thirty-first-street.

By Mr. BERGEN—To amend the Tax and Assessment Laws of New-York City.

By Mr. MADISON—To regulate enlistments.

By Mr. CROOK—Relative to bounties in Kings County.

By Mr. KIRK—To amend the Metropolitan Police Act, by abolishing the Inspectors of Police.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. WALSH—To divide the Ninth Ward, Brooklyn.

By Mr. CROOK—To authorize the laying of a double track in Brooklyn and Newtown.

By Mr. BENEDICT—Authorizing the New-York Infirmary for women and children to confer the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

By Mr. WEAVER—To legalize the acts of the Supervisors of Oneida County and the Common Council of Utica relative to bounties.

By Mr. HALE—Repealing the act relative to the jail and penitentiary in King's county.

Mr. E. PALMER offered a resolution for a committee to investigate the charges against Col. BURNS, of the Eighteenth Regiment, National Guard. Referred.

Adjourned.

The Case of "Count Joannes."

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 19.

The case of GEORGE JONES, better known as "Count JOANNES," indicted as a common barrator for stirring up quarrels with honest and peaceable citizens of the Commonwealth, was commenced to-day in the Superior Criminal Court. The case attracts much attention, and will probably occupy several days. The "Count" pleads his own case.

[Advertisement.]

Two thousand persons, principally women and children, burned to death in a church in Chili. Exterior and interior views of this awful tragedy, from sketches taken on the spot by Dr. CARLOS HENRIQUEZ, and drawn by HITCHCOCK, expressly for DEMOREST's New-York *Illustrated News*, will appear on Friday of this week, with other splendid illustrations.

[Advertisement.]

GREAT GALA DAY at the Museum. Two performances, at 3 and 7½ P. M. The great drama, "The Ticket-of-Leave-Man," at each. This being the last week of this magnificent play, this opportunity to see it should not be neglected. The enormous giants, diminutive dwarfs, and host of other novelties, will be visible at all hours.

[Advertisement.]

The piratical operations of the rebel steamer *Alabama* in the Indian Ocean will enhance the value of Eastern produce; yet, for the present, KENT's East India Coffee will be sold for [illegible] per pound, as usual. Ask your grocer for KENT's. All other genuine. General Depot, No. 154 Reade-st.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 19 | Sun sets..... 5 02 | Moon sets.. 4 01

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 5 05 | Gov. Island. 5 44 | Hell Gate.. 7 36

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Jan. 19.

Cleared.

Steamship Daniel Webster, Sherman, New-Orleans.

Steamer Petrel, Davis, Beaufort, Murray & Nephew.

Ships Garibaldi, Emery, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; Arkwright, Hawkins, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Brig Oleander, (Br.,) Peniston, Sisal, J. L. Leycraft & Co.

Schooners Telegraph, (Br.,) Shaw, Cornwallis, D. R. De Wolf; J. H. Day, Chase, Washington, L. Kenny; Triumph, (Br.,) Lockhart, Cornwallis, D. R. De Wolf; J. Williamson, ——, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Brandywine, Corson, Wilmington, J. W. McKee.

Arrived.

U. S. steamship Thomas A. Scott, O'Brien, Port Royal, S. C., Jan. 15, at 4 P. M. 16th, gave chase to a blockade-runner for 12 hours, but lost her at night. 18th, made Barnegat at 12 M., when a heavy fog set in, during which ran up to the lightship and came to anchor; made the passage to the lightship in 68 hours.

U. S. steam transport Star of the South, Woodhull, Port Royal, with cotton to U. S. Quartermaster. Was detained 18 hours off Sandy Hook by the fog.

Steamship Evening Star, Coutenay, New-Orleans and S. W. Pass Jan. 12, and Havana 14th, with 1,300 bales of cotton, and 126 passengers to Jas. A. Raynor.

Ship Hemisphere, (of Liverpool,) George, Liverpool Nov. 19, with mdse. and 35 passengers to Williams & Guion. Passed through the North Channel, and for the first 24 ds. had a succession of severe gales from the W. Dec. 21, lat. 47 16, lon. 44, James Benson, seaman, died. Dec. 23, lat. 45 20, lon. 50, passed an immense iceberg.

Ship Statesman, (of Searsport,) Nichols, Montevideo Nov. 20, in ballast to R. P. Buck & Co. The ship H. M. Hayes, for Callao, and bark Ocean's Favorite, for Buenos Ayres, sailed Nov. 22.

Ship Charles S. Pennell, Melcher, Portland, Me., in ballast to J. C. Baker.

Ship Elwood Walter, Chadwick, Tortugas 13 ds., in ballast to Benner & Brown.

Bark Lucy Frances, (of Bucksport,) Perry, Tortugas 14 ds., in ballast to R. P. Buck & Co.

Bark Fanny Eater, Perkins, Port Royal 6 ds., in ballast to N. L. McCready & Co.

Bark Houston, Spalls, New-Orleans 18 ds., with sugar to Wakeman, Dimon & Co.

Bark Venus, Atkinson, Curacoa Dec. 31, with salt, specie, etc., to Joseph Foulke's Sons. Anchored in the Narrows 14th, where she was detained by the fog and ice.

Bark Golden Fleece, (of London,) Way, Algoa Bay, C. G. H., 87 ds., via St. Helena Dec. 6, with wool to order.

Bark Venus, Familiar, Curacoa 17 ds., with mdse. to Jos. Foulke's Sons.

Bark E. A. Lander, Dennis, Cardiff 58 ds., with iron to Thomas James.

Brig Lizzie Ryder, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Crosby, Anguilla 16 ds., with salt to Thomas James. Has had heavy N. W. winds for the past 10 ds.; has been inside the Hook in the ice since Sunday last, and has received some damage.

Brig Hope, (before reported,) Durant, of and from St. Vincent, 15 ds., in ballast to Middleton & Co.

Brig Harriet, (of Liverpool, Eng.,) Gilbert, Bahia Dec. 27, with sugar to Robert Dinwiddie & Co. Left no vessels.

Brig Hancock, (of Boston,) Gibbs, Manzanilla Dec. 28, with cedar, fustic, &c., to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Costa Rica, Peel, Aspinwall 20 ds., with mdse. to J. F. Joy.

Brig Louisa, (Br.,) Atwood, Shelburne, N. S., 14 ds., in ballast to master.

Brig Caroline, Harford, Aspinwall 23 ds., with mdse. to J. F. Joy. Had very heavy weather; was 7 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Amelia, (of Newburyport,) Bayley, Grand Turk, T. I., 12 ds., with salt to R. W. Lewis & Co. Experienced very heavy weather; sails split. Left no vessels.

Schr. J. W. Hatfield, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Wood, Anguilla Dec. 25, via Holmes' Hole, with salt to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. P. Armstrong, Childs, Fortress Monroe 4 ds., with oysters.

Schr. Fransonia, Holt, Baltimore 3 ds., with flour, etc., to Holt & Co.

Schr. S. R. Wheeler, Conkling, Boston, with coal for Norfolk.

Schr. Eugene, Hall, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. John Griffin, Griffin, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. J. Paine, Mayo, Boston, for Washington.

Schr. E. M. Dyer, Rich, Boston, for Washington.

Schr. Velocity, Patterson, Boston.

BELOW—Ship Havre, and 2 barks, unknown.

WIND—Sunset, W., fresh.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 19—Arr. bark "Anonima," Palermo; ships Brave, Liverpool; Flora Southard, Cardiff.

Domestic Ports.

HOLMES' HOLE, Jan. 16—Arr. brig S. C. Shaw, (Br.,) for Boston; schr. H. D. Grindle, for Frankfort; N. E. Cutter, Anderson, from New-Bedford.

Jan. 17—Arr. brig Abby Watson, for Washington; schrs. Harriet Baker, Webber and Annie Westbrook, from New-York for Boston; Sarah Hammond, for Baltimore; Cuba, Witherspoon and Enchantress for New-York; Harcondelle, for New-York; Owen Bearse, Rising Dawn, for New-York; Ida Blake, Isabel Blake, Freeman and Locomotive, for Washington; D. C. Gridley, Greenville; Alexandria, Maria Law, J. B. Austin, for Baltimore and Philadelphia; Jennie Morton, for Baltimore; Algoma Haynes, for Wye River, Md.

Sailed—Bark Nineveh, brigs A. Nickels, Lillias, S. C. Shaw, (Br.,) Hattie Ross, Minetta.

Jan. 18—Arr. schrs. Pallas, from New-York for Boston; Clara W. Elwell, for New-York.

8 A. M., calm and thick fog. In port, the above arrivals of yesterday and to-day.

Spoken, &c.

Moravia—ship, hence for San Francisco, Dec. 14, lat. 20 04 S., lon. 33.

Foreign Ports.

At Montevideo, Nov. 20, ships Atlanta, Blair, from Hull, disch.; E. Sherman, Blanchard, from Ellsworth, for orders, arr. Nov. 26.

COLGATE & CO.'S
HONEY SOAP,
BROWN WINDSOR
GLYCERINE,
BATH AND PALM
SOAPS.
All the above are WARRANTED equal to any, and are superior to most of the imported.
For sale by nearly all the respectable Druggists and Perfumers in the
UNITED STATES.

EAGLE MILLS.
TABER & PLACE,
Successors to
WILLIAMSON, GRIFFITH & CO.,
DEALERS IN
COFFEES, SPICES, MUSTARDS
&c., &c., &c.
ALSO, THE CELEBRATED
RUBIA MILLS GOVERNMENT COFFEE.
Office, No. 94 Front-st.

NOTHING BUT NECK-TIES.
JOBBERS
will find, at No. 36 WARREN-ST., N. Y., the most extensive assortment of NECK-TIES ever exhibited in America.
F. F. SMITH & FOWLER, Importers.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE TIMES FOR sale of 1860 and 1861. Also, complete file of 1862 and 1863. Single copies, 10c. each. Address J. O. R., Box No. 132 Times Office.

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE, Office, No. 249 Broadway.
30,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.
The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:
COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down $300
STATE BOUNTY $75
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits $302
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers .... $100—$677
Total $777
Applications to be made personally at the office of the Committee.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

MEMBERS, EX-MEMBERS, HONORARY MEMBERS, and Firemen of Liberty Engine Company No. 1, Jersey City, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of Samuel A. French, our late worthy brother and Ex-Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock, from the Trinity M. E. Church, York-st., between Washington and Warren sts., Jersey City.
W. M. BEACH, Foreman.
J. B. [illegible], Secretary.

UNION ASSOCIATION OF THE SEVENTEENTH WARD.—The regular meeting of the above Association will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, at their Rooms, No. 23 3d-av., at 7½ o'clock. Friends of the Government are invited.
HENRY H. HAIGHT, President.
[illegible] Secretaries.

DYSPEPSIA TABLETS—FOR INDIGESTION, [illegible], manufactured only by S. G. WELLING, and sold by druggists generally. 50 cents per box. Depot No. 207 Centre-st., 2d floor.

D Y S P E P S I A
AND
DISEASES RESULTING FROM
DISORDERS OF THE LIVER AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS,
ARE CURED BY
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.
These Bitters
HAVE PERFORMED MORE CURES!
HAVE AND DO GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION!
HAVE MORE TESTIMONY!
HAVE MORE RESPECTABLE PEOPLE TO VOUCH FOR THEM
Than any other article in the market.
IT IS NOT A LIQUOR PREPARATION,
BUT
THE BEST TONIC
In the World.
READ WHO SAYS SO:

From Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Meeting, Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia.
I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended, to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a rum drink." Yours truly, LEVI G. BECK.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.
Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.
I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this City, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend, Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them. J. NEWTON BROWN.

From Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church.
DR. JACKSON—*Dear Sir*: I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, *for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation.* In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.
Yours, very respectfully, J. H. KENNARD, 8th, below Coates-st., Philadelphia.

From Rev. Warren Randolph, Pastor of Baptist Church, Germantown, Penn.
DR. C. M. JACKSON—*Dear Sir*: Personal experience enables me to say that I regard the German Bitters prepared by you as a most excellent medicine. In cases of severe cold and general debility I have been greatly benefited by the use of the Bitters, and doubt not they will produce similar effects in others.
Yours, truly, WARREN RANDOLPH, Germantown, Penn.

From Rev. J. H. Turner, Pastor of Hedding M. E. Church, Philadelphia.
DR. JACKSON—*Dear Sir*: Having used your German Bitters in my family frequently, I am prepared to say that it has been of great service. I believe that in most cases of general debility of the system it is the safest and most valuable remedy of which I have any knowledge.
Yours, respectfully, J. H. TURNER, No. 726 North 19th-st.

From Rev. J. M. Lyons, formerly Pastor of the Columbus (N. J.) and Milestown (Penn.) Baptist Churches, New-Rochelle, N. Y.
DR. C. M. JACKSON—*Dear Sir*: I feel it a pleasure thus, of my own accord, to bear testimony to the excellence of the German Bitters. Some years since, being much afflicted with Dyspepsia, I used them with very beneficial results. I have often recommended them to persons enfeebled by that tormenting disease, and have heard from them the most flattering testimonials as to their great value. In cases of general debility, I believe it to be a tonic that cannot be surpassed. J. M. LYONS.

From Rev. Thomas Winter, Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church.
DR. JACKSON—*Dear Sir*: I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland's German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times, been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters. I did so, and have experienced great and unexpected relief; my health has been very materially benefited. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects.
Respectfully yours, T. WINTER, Roxborough, Penn.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks County, Penn.
DR. C. M. JACKSON—*Respected Sir*: I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofland's Bitters. I am very much improved in health, after having taken five bottles.
Yours, with respect, J. S. HERMAN.

PRICES.
Large Size, (holding nearly double quantity,) $1 per Bottle—half dozen $5
Small Size, 75c. per Bottle—half dozen $4
The Large Size, on account of the quantity the Bottles hold, are much the cheaper.
Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY,
NO. 631 ARCH-STREET,
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JONES & EVANS,
Successors to C. M. JACKSON & CO.,
Proprietors.
For sale by Druggists and Dealers. Ask for Hoofland's German Bitters. Cut out the advertisement and send for it.
NEW-YORK AGENCY AT
HELMBOLD'S CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE
NO. 594 BROADWAY.